INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE: HALF ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 271 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932 TWELVE PAGES

ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE MAKES HISTORY

SIND DEADLOCK SOLVED: AGREEMENTS ON ALL ISSUES

"Red Letter Day For India," Says Abul Kalam Azad

COMMUNAL UNITY MADE EASY

(From Our Special Representative)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

It is officially announced that the separation of Sind with certain conditions and safeguards was agreed upon to-day by the Committee of the Unity Conference. An agreement was reached at six in the evening amidst loud cheers.

Interviewed by me soon after the jubilant announcement of the Sind Agreement, prominent All-India leaders expressed themselves as follows:—

"After the success that we have achieved at this conference, communal unity in India can be said to be assured. We have settled all the tough problems."

—C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR.

To-day is a happy and auspicious day. We have really done some good work."

—MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

PLENARY SESSION PROSPECTS

Maulana Zafarali Khan of Punjab said:

"The settlement of the Sind problem was a great relief".

President Vijayaraghavachariar said.

"I cancelled my departure to Delhi to see that the Sind question was settled. I am happy that it has been done. I hope to leave to-morrow".

Dr. Moonje considered the progress of work satisfactory and congratulated Sheikh Abdul Majeed and other Muslim delegates on the way they had piloted their case. He has cancelled his departure to Delhi and informed the members of the Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee that the meeting fixed for to-morrow would be held at a later date.

It is generally felt that the remaining work will take a couple of days more, and it is still possible that immediately on the conclusion of the committees' work the plenary session will be held to ratify the decisions arrived at.

BEST NEWS OF THE DAY

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Repeated cheers and expressions of joy marked the protracted sitting of the Unity Conference Committee this evening, when a unanimous agreement was reached on the Sind question, after several hours of discussion. The delegates were literally thrown into ecstacy when, the President announced that all parties had consented to the solution considering it satisfactory. The fact that Agreement was reached became known to a group of waiting pressmen by loud cheers. Shortly after, the happy news was soon confirmed by Pandit Govind Malaviya, one of the secretaries who requested the press to flash the news that unanimous agreement was reached, and the greatest stumbling block in the way of unity was removed. While the members were busy exchanging greetings, the aged President come out of the Committee room and announced to the pressmen "We have arrived at a satisfactory and unanimous settlement of the Sind question. It has been agreed to separate the province with certain conditions and safeguards mutually agreed upon."

A delegate who happened to be by the side of the President, remarked "I was wondering who usually gave news to the press. I find that it is the President himself".

"Why not? The joy is increased when shared" retorted the old President.

NOTHING MORE THAN THEIR DUE

(From Our Special Representative)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

An atmosphere of joy prevailed for over fifteen minutes when Maulana Zafaralikhan treated the delegates with a poem composed at the spur of the moment in which he declared that the delegates assembled for the Unity Conference would be returning home with power and strength

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

that would unite those who had remained separated for years. The conclusion which they had reached was such that neither Hindus, nor Muslims, nor Sikhs need feel that they got anything less than their due or sacrificed anything they could not afford. Their unity would lead all Indians to strive for the achievement of swaraj.

NO FAILURE NOW.

Almost the first thing that Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari and Devidas Gandhi did after the agreement was reached to send the following telegram to Acharya Gidwani and others.

"Sind question settled satisfactorily to all parties. Sind out of the way no failure now".

Doctor Choithram Gidwani had an attack of pain in the stomach and was feeling unwell for the whole day. Still he attended the

OUR NEW COMPETITION
(See Page 11)

meeting and left it only when the question of Sind was finanlly settled. Interview by your representative he said "I am glad that the purpose for which I undertook the journey has been served".

Resuming again, the Committee discussed for an hour the question of representation in the centre and adjourned till 11 a.m. Monday.

Earlier in the afternoon, the Committee decided to add certain clauses to the declaration of fundamental rights regarding personal law of the Muslims as suggested by the Jamiatululma delegates.

...

The Committee has still to decide the question of representation at the centre and the form of electorates. It will take probably a couple of days more and all the leaders here are determined to stay on till the remaining work is completed.

AGREEMENT ON ALL POINTS

ALLAHABAD Nov. 13.

Interviewed by the Associated Press the President of the Unity Conference, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, at the conclusion of today's meeting, said that he was very hopeful and was now assured of success in their attempts. since agreements on all points under discussion had been unanimously reached

An official statement of the agreements and resolutions arrived at would be available tomorrow when it is expected that the Conference will conclude its discussions and proceed to their ratification.—A. P.

LINE CLEAR FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR COUNTRY'S FREEDOM

(From Our Special Representative)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Interviewed by me on the Sind Agreement Sheikh Abdul Majeed said "the news about the settlement of the Sind question will be received with joy all over the country. Henceforth, the Hindus and the Muslims of Sind are in duty bound work together for the autonomy their province, as well as for the establishment of the responsible Government in India. I am sorry that I am not free to attend the Sind Separation Conference at Hyderabad. I believe that Hindu leaders are also going to participate in that conference, and the Conference will appoint a committee in accordance with the resolution we passed to-day to devise ways and means for making good the deficit as disclosed in Brayne report. So far as I am concerned I stated before the Committee that I would like to be buried in Allahabad rather than leave this place without achieving an amicable communal settlement. There is every hope now of India working together for the immediate attainment of responsible Government for the country.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The deliberations of the Unity Conference concluded at 8 p. m. Sind was again the stumbling block, but the Committee ultimately triumphed over difficulties. The rest of the work ought to present no difficulty. The settlement of the Sind question is a great achievement, especially after matters had reached a crisis, when a breakdown was almost certain.

Pandit Malaviya though looking worn, was happy. Professor Chablani left Allahabad tonight.—A. P.

PRESIDENT SHEDS TEARS OF JOY

TOUCHING SCENE IN ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

(From Our Special Representative)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

A touching scene witnessed this afternoon at the Unity Conference meeting was related to me by a delegate. It appears that President Vijayaraghavachariar who had pressing engagements at Delhi and had postponed his departure several times before decided to leave Allahabad to-day and booked his berth by the evening Express and sent his luggage to the station. At about 5 p.m., he wanted to take leave of the House and therefore made a short speech in which he thanked the delegates, and while congratulating them for their excellent temper and efforts to arrive at an amicable settlement, wished them success in future work.

WHOLE HOUSE MOVED.

While doing so, he was so much moved that tears actually

FOR STOP PRESS
(See Page 7)

rolled down his eyes and for a few moments, it became impossible for him to utter a word. The whole house was moved at this touching scene, and the Delegate who narrated the story to me said that he would nver in life forget the scene of the venerable President of eighty shedding tears.

On the conclusion of his speech, Pandit Malaviya and Abul Kalam made short speeches requesting him to stay for a day or two more, in view of the fact that complete unity was within sight and under-took the responsibility to see that his engagements at Delhi were cancelled. The whole house joined in the request and Mr. Vijayaraghavachari consented to stay.

THE PUNJAB FORMULA

Gyani Sher Singh Clears Sikh Position

ALLAHABAD, November 12.

The following authoritative statement was issued by Gyani Sher Singh delegate to the Unity Conference at 8-45 to-night.

"The reports of proceedings of the Unity Conference published in newspapers are not to be fully relied upon. With regard to the Punjab question the fact is that the Sikh Delegation are under a mandate from the Khalsa Darbar on the question of communal majority in the Punjab and to that the Sikh delegation has been scrupulously adhering so far, so that this has been stated more than once in the Committee.

SAFEGUARDS.

However, the safeguard embodied in the Punjab formula has been suggested by the Committee and Sikh representation in the Central Cabinet and the Punjab public services Commission has also been agreed upon. Now, if five per cent. representation in Central Legislature and 20 per cent share in the Punjab Public Services and other demands yet to come under discussion are conceded, the delegation intends to submit the scheme for consideration of the Khalasa Darbar only in their personal capacity and it shall be for the Darbar to decide whether the pledge under such arrangement has been satisfied.

PUNJAB SCHEME.

The scheme for Punjab Formula is as follows and it is with joint electorates only. It is agreed that in the Punjab the following arrangements shall be in force for ten years only from the commencement of its operation;

(1) The Ministry of the Province shall include at least one Sikh and one Hindu member. (2) The Ministry shall be jointly responsible to the Legislature, (3) Any legislative measure or administrative policy undertaken by the Ministry to which objection is taken in the Council by more than three-fourths of members belonging to all Minority Communities on the ground that the policy or measure is discriminatory or that it injuriously affects a particular interest of Minority communities. shall if the Ministry accepts the objection as valid, be withdrawn. If the Ministry does not admit that the measure or policy is of such a character. a reference shall be made by the Ministry to a special Tribunal appointed for the purpose by the Central Government consisting of thtre Indian Judges [illegible] two of whom shall belong to the same community and one shall belong to the aggrieved community and their opinion which shall be given within a month of reference shall decide the question and be binding on the Provincial Government. It is agreed that the safeguards mentioned above shall apply to United Provinces, Bihar and Orrissa and Bombay.

COMPARATIVE REPRESENTATION.

(4) The seats in the Legislative Council including those for special constituencies shall be reserved as follows:—

Muslims 51 per cent.; Sikhs 20 per cent; Hindus 27 per cent.; Indian Christians. Anglo-Indians and Europeans 2 per cent. It is proposed that the seats for the Council shall be raised to 200 from 175 as fixed in the Premier's decision but whatever the number that may be finally fixed percentages of seats for different communities shall be maintained as has been stated above.

My colleagues are attending till late at night and render valuable services at great sacrifices since November 2. Sardar Amar Singh of Shera (Punjab) and Sirdar Ujjal Singh have left for the Punjab and their presence had been very valuable."—A.P.

UGLY SITUATION AT GENEVA

More Battalions Called From Valais

LONDON, Nov. 12

Geneva—An ugly situation is developing.

Two more battalions from Valai have been summoned to the City. One of the Geneva Battalions after fraternising with the demonstrators was confined under guard in the Exhibition Building. The battalion broke windows on the ground floor and sand "International", joking with people outside. The Genevans abused the Valaisans for coming into he City. The Valaisan Commander was taking no risks and he ordered a hose to be played on the crowd. Booing ensued and some, who were venturesome, were ready to attempt to seize the hose but they were dissuaded on hearing an order to fix bayonets.

The police with drawn sabres charged the mob and dispersed it. —Reuter

ALL QUIET AT MIDNIGHT

(LATER)

LONDON, Nov 13.

All was quiet at midnight, troops were withdrawn to the barracks and rain drove the demonstrators indoors.

There are now ten thousand troops at Geneva of one to every fifteen inhabitants. Crowds on the 11th November were never very large and were well-behaved except for a few rowdies. Demonstrators in the barracks were mostly youths many of whom were students. Apart from booing and and singing 'Internationale,' there was not the slightest indication of dangerous feeling. Solders do not seem to regard the situation seriously.—Reuter.

SOLDIERS FRATERNISE WITH COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATORS

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Geneva.—During the funeral of the Communist, who was killed in the Wednesday's rioting, minor rioting broke out. The body was in an open coffin, wrapped in red flag, and when the procession reached Palais Des Expositions, a group of soldiers on guard, who belonged to the Seventh Geneva Battalion, fraternised with the demonstrators. Windows were smashed. Troops joined in singing the "Internationale."

It was here that the tramway system was interfered with. The Tramway Company is now considering suspending service entirely. Edmond Isaak, a Municipal Councillor, has been arrested and charged with actively participating in the demonstration on Wednesday. —Reuter.

HOLLAND PREFERRED TO BRITAIN

No Anti-British Sentiments

LONDON, Nov. 13.

According to the "Sunday Times" a contract for the supply of sugar machinery to India, in which connection a question was asked in the Commons on 7th November, has been placed with Holland after tenders had been invited from England, Germany, the United States and Holland. A Dutch firm secured the contract solely because it offered most favouable terms. The Indian delegate to Ottawa who placed the contract had no anti-British sentiments; indeed contrary was the case. But in view of the favourable terms offered by the Dutch firm he had no option but to place the order there.—Reuter.

POONA MILITARY SCHOOL

Regular Attendance

POONA, Nov. 12.

The Acting Principal, Shivaji Military School, Poona, writes:—

The Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School opened on the 7th November after Diwali vacation. Out of 68 during the last term, 54 cadets returned from home on 7th and others are coming. Classes are regularly held. 52 students are regularly attending. —A. P.

ATTEMPT AT NEW AIR RECORD

South African Youth's Venture

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Capetown. — A Young South African named Victor Smith left at midnight in a tiny moth aeroplane to attempt a new record from Capetown to Croydon.—Reuter.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

RUPEE ONE

For first Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Words
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS

The full name and address of the advertiser is required not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words 'Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

DAILY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 15-0
6 Months ..	Rs. 8-0	Rs. 8-0
3 Months	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 4-0
1 Month	Rs. 1-8	Rs. 1-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 55 Per Year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-Yearly ..	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN:

Yearly ..... Rs. 10
Half-Yearly ..... Rs. 6

Payment Strictly in Advance.
Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A strong and healthy GRADUATE, who as a mind to serve village people as a head master in Vidya Udyog Verdhak English School Dolarana's Vasna Mahikanta on the Bank of Sabarma on pay of Rs. 40/- p. m. living very cheap. Apply immediately to NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE UNEMPLOYED—Wanted AGENTS throughout India and outside on a Decent Salary and Liberal Commission to push on the sales of BEST TEA grown on HIGH HILLS. Apply to:—Post Box No. 51 (Nilgiris) METTUPALAIYAM
A R8424

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGER on Rs. 175/- plus T. A. to open Branches for "Gold Leaf" Tea. Investment Rs. 300/- essential. Apply with postage to: GOLD LEAF TEA SYNDICATE, Ltd., 42, Beniatola Lane, Calcutta.
A R 8558

WANTED A First Class CARDING and SPINNING MASTER. Applicant must be a first-class Fitter, should be well up both in theory, practice and daily routine of a Cotton Spinning Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary required to the MANAGER, The Asarwa Mills, Ahmedabad.
A 5792

WANTED—A CLERK for a vacancy in the Office of the Bombay Government Service Family Pension Fund. Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay. The pay of the post is Rs. 60—5—110—4—150 per month with an efficiency bar at Rs. 110 subject to the payment of Contribution to the Provident Fund. The applicant is required to furnish the following particulars:—(i) his age. (ii) his educational qualifications supported by certificates or diplomas in original, (iii) information as to service rendered by him in any other Offices with testimonials in original as regards the period of service, the nature and quality of the work done, (iv) knowledge of typing and shorthand work and its speed per minute. 2. The applicant may be a graduate or undergraduate of the Bombay University, but he is required to have good experience of accounts and correspondence work. The selection of the candidate will rest solely with the Managing Committee and no reasons will be given for the rejection of any particular candidate. 3. The applications should be sent to the SECRETARY and TREASURER of the Fund at the address given above before 30th November, 1932.
A ... 5769

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS for selling half-anna Daily and one-anna "Sunday Chronicle" in unrepresented places. Apply for terms to THE MANAGER, the "Bombay Chronicle" C. Ltd., P O. Box No. 322, Bombay.
A

WANTED—AGENTS on good pay and liberal commission. Apply to S. T. S., Corporation, P. B No. 48, Mettupalaiyam (Nilgiris).
A R4005

WANTED—LIFE ASSURANCE AGENTS for Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur for a leading Insurance Company of India. Liberal terms to deserving persons. Please apply with particulars of past experience to Box No. 1874, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5793

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOWS, Kurla Road, Andheri, and at Walkeshwar near Bus Terminus, cheap rent, all accommodations, with out-houses garages, fine gardens, large compounds. See Goculdass Dossa, 22, Apollo Street.
C R 8382

WELL VENTILATED and LIGHTED BLOCKS of four rooms or half blocks for Hindus at Tardeo, Wadia Street, Chitnis Building, Tram and Railway near. Rents moderate. Inquire fourth floor.
C R8398

BOMBAY HOUSE Fort, Offices of 2..3 and 2900 sq. ft. are available on 1st floor at Greatly Reduced Rents. Most central situation for Solicitors or business firms. Apply Mr. MISTRI on 2nd floor.
C 5726

Motors & Accessorics

DECENT SECOND-HAND CARS purchased and sold on commission, reasonable prices, G. M. Kulkarni, Benhamhall Lane, behind Portuguese Church, Girgaum, Bombay.
JA R4001

Educational

WANTED STUDENTS IN INDIA—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an Accountant for P. W. D. Railway Municipal, District Boards, Mercantile Services etc Splendid Prospects for our students. Best Postal Tuition. Apply for free Prospectus and Calendar 1932-33 to the REGISTRAR, The INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020 CALCUTTA.
E

WANTED — CANDIDATES to qualify as Overseers Engineers through correspondence. The PRINCIPAL, British India Technical College, (Registered) Sukkur, Sind.
E R 8317

YOU CAN SEIZE OPPORTUNITIES if you are qualified, get individual attention in shorthand, Typewriting, Accounts, assure your future. Games. Library, and other amenities. CENTRAL INSTITUTE BANKING COMMERCE, Central Bank Building.
E R8427.

SPECIAL SETS of GUJARATI READERS are required for use in Stds. I, II. III and IV of Municipal Urdu Schools. As instruction in the language is to commence from 1st Std. Urdu, the first Reader will have to contain lessons teaching the alphabet as well as simple reading lessons. The subject-matter of the lessons should be in a general way pertaining to and of interest to Muslims. Writers who have printed and published books satisfying these requirements are requested to submit specimen sets. Intending writers are invited to submit a draft of the First Reader. In case an existing series is approved, the Schools Committee will introduce them in their Urdu schools. If a new set is prepared the Committee will, after approval, be prepared to purchase it from the writer and make its own arrangement for printing and publishing. Apply to R. V. PARULEKAR, Secretary, Schools Committee, the Schools Committee's Office, Gilder Tank Building, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay, 1st November, 1932.

Loan

WANTED—FINANCIER to advance Rs. 1,500 on Insurance Policy. Repayable Rs. 1,800 in twelve monthly instalments. Write Box No. 1872, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R8425

For Sale

FOR SALE—Fully trained HORSES, belonging to Bombay City Mounted Police. Apply COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.
N 5767

FOR SALE—Two ALPHA LEVAL CREAM SEPARATORS, Outturn 440 and 220 gallons per hour. Large dirt displacement. In perfect order hardly used. Makers price £70 and £40. Offers to: MAXWELL JOHNSTONE (Queen's Hotel, Kandy, Ceylon.
N R8426

Matrimonial.

WANTED—An educated grown up match of any caste, religion, or creed to suit a double Graduate Europe travelled Maharashtra Brahmin Pleader of 38 with lucrative practice. Apply Box No. 1871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R8420.

Partner Wanted

WANTED A PARTNER—The Proprietor of a Cocoanut Oil Mill, situated in the best Cocoanut district in Ceylon, and producing a pure edible oil, requires a partner to develop the business or would sell as a whole. Good prospects to those interested. Apply to MAXWELL-JOHNSTONE Queens Hotel, Kandy Ceylon.
N R8426

Medical

"EK-DUM" BANE KILLS VERMIN—Stockists:—Bill, Dadar Tram Terminus, Mohan Agency, Lalbagh, Peters, Clare Road, Perry, Grant Road, Shah, Princess Street, Akbarally, Cawasji Patel Street, Rajshi Bros., Colaba, New Coronation Restaurant, Churchgate Street.

Profession

GULIALIM'S WONDERFULLY ACCURATE FORECAST on American Cotton Rs. 2. Penalty annas Eight. 4 to 7 p.m. daily. Next to Hongkong Bank, Cawasji Patel Street.
P R4000

RARE OPPORTUNITY—Do not miss ..... Sure and Certain. Make up your losses, Golden chance of forecast for Monday. Last week 3 days correct. Fee Rs. 20 only. Rs. 10 in advance and Rs. 10 on the figure being correct. Time 2 to 7 p.m. Apply:—COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, Meadows Street, Bell Lane.
P R8430.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR GOOD PROFIT only for six days. Key of two weekly forecasts at very small fee. Proved correct since 10 years. Our Monday, Friday forecast proved cent. per cent. correct. To-day's special forecast Rs. 25 from which ten rupees advance remaining after proved correct. Our special forecasts correct three to four times a week. Apply AMERICAN COTTON EXPERTS. Shriram Building, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, near Parsee Fire Temple, between 2 and 7 p.m.
P R8428

Machinery, Tools, Etc

WANTED—A DIESEL ENGINE MECHANIC DRIVER, acquainted with old type Sulzer Diesel Engines for an Ahmedabad Mill. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R5780

FOR SALE—One HOT-AIR DRYING SIZING MACHINE of German make in perfect working condition. Write Post Box No. 1870 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 5781

MACHINERY WANTED—Wanted a secondhand ICE PLANT, very little used; from 2 to 5 tons capacity. Apply Box No. 1873, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R8429.

WANTED

A slightly used

SECOND-HAND CAR

having less petrol consumption. Price from Rs. 700-1000.

Please apply to:—

Bombay Typewriting Institution

Opposite G. P. O., Bombay, in full detail.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch Per Insertion

1st Insertion	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

DOMESTIC ECONOMY EXHIBITION BARODA.

AN EXHIBITION of Domestic Economy with its allied arts and crafts will be held in Baroda on or about the 25th of December, 1932 and following days. Intending Exhibitors and those interested therein will please communicate, for further information with the Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour, Baroda State, Baroda, before the 1st of December, 1932.

The intending Exhibitors will please state while applying approximate area of space required and the general description of their exhibits.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
Baroda State.
5763

The Belapur Company, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, 14th November, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Building Churchgate Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1932.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Kikabhai Premchand, K.t. as a Director of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., and D. Moir, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th day of November to the 21st day of November, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH KAY,
Managing Director,
Managers.

Bombay, 1st November, 1932

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 5th day of December, 1932. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 7th November, 1932.
5733

Western India Turf Club, Limited.

NOTICE

MEMBERS' SEASON TICKETS and COUPON BOOKS for admission to the Race Course Enclosures are now FOR SALE at the Secretary's Office, Club Road, Byculla, on all working days, between 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Prices can be ascertained on application.

C.C. GULLILAND,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
5768.

NOTICE

We propose to destroy by 15th December, 1932, all papers about matters completed between 1913 and 1920, for which our bills have been paid unless the clients take away such papers.

Dated 12th Nov. 1932.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.
5789.

Public Notices

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of 80 pairs of bullocks 12 to 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on 23-11-1932.

The successful tenderer will have to complete his tender within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender and no extension of time will be granted under any circumstances. The names of all the contracting parties should be specified in the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accounrant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. They must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which should be endorsed "Tender for the supply of bullocks to the Health Department."

Forms of contract will be supplied on payment of Rupee one only to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

The Supply will have to be made in Bombay.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department,
Bombay, dated 12-11-1932.
5782

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are REQUIRED TO ATTEND at the High Court on MONDAY, afternoon, the 14th Instant, at 3 P.M. (S.T.).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 12th November, 1932.
5790.

Legal Notices

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and Credits of RANI CHAMPAVATI, wife of Raja Partapgirji Narsingirji, alias RANI CHAMPAVATI, wife of Partapgir Narsingirji, alias CHAMPAVATI PARTAPGIRJI NARSINGIRJI, alias CHAMPAVATI PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI alias CHAMPAVATI PARTAPGIR alias CHAMPAVATI PARTAPGIRJI alias CHAMPAVATI, wife of Pratapgirji Narsingirji, of Hyderabad (Deccan) Gosawi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Samudra Tarang Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay for the use and benefit of Yamunadevi Partapgirji, Jayadevi Partapgirji and Gunvantidevi Partapgirji, all minors and limited to the period of minority of any one of them. ... . Deceased

RAJA PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI, of Hyderabad (Deccan) Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate or the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Gran of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine-hundred and thirty-two and in the Twenty-third year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 11th day of November, 1932.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5785

Public Notices

NOTICE

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Solicitors, will REMOVE their Office to House No. 94, MEDOWS STREET, from 15th November, 1932.
5791.

Public Notice

We, the undersigned have CEASED to be proprietors of the HANUMAN TOBACCO CO. as from the 31st day of October, 1932 and have severed our connections with the said Hanuman Tobacco Co., which has its factories at Santa Cruz (Bombay) from the 31st Oct. 1932 and we have now NOTHING TO DO WHATSOEVER with the business of the said Firm.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM MANGTURAM.
R-8421.

Legal Notices

Notice of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMEDALLY HASSANALLI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dhaboo Street in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts be the same, a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3012; New No. 9949; Old Survey No. 1040; and New Survey No. 1|4422 and Cadastral Survey No. 4262; of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6926; Street Nos. 28, 30, 30-A, 32 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Abdul Husein Ebrahim Fakir; on or towards the East by the said Dhaboo Street; on or towards the South by the property of Noorbhai Nathoobhai; and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage.

Dated this 12th day of Nov. 1932.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys
5783.

In the Court of the District Registrar of Bombay

APPLICATION NO. 11 OF 1934.

SECTION 73 OF THE REGISTRATION ACT.
Summons to attend and give Evidence.

In the matter of registration of a deed of mortgage for Rs. 12,000|- dated 5th April, 1932, executed by HOORBAI, widow of Abdul Rehman Ahmed and others in favour of Kasturchand Meghraj and Co., Mortgagees relating to immoveable property situated at Dadar Road.

To,

(1) HOORBAI, widow of Abdul Rehman Ahmed for self and as guardian of Ebrahim Abdul Rehman.
(2) SARABAI, daughter of Abdul Rehman Ahmed and
(3) HALIMABAI, daughter of Abdul Rehman Ahmed.

You ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to appear before me in person or by duly constituted attorney on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, 1932, at 12 o'clock in the noon and from day to day until the matter is disposed of and your attendance is dispensed with by me and to do the needful in the matter and until you have been examined by me or unless you have obtained my leave.

TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned the matter will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of November, 1932.
S.K. BARVE.
Registrar of Bombay
Seal

N.B.—If you claim any Bhatta or conveyance hire or any other fee you may apply to me at the time of your appearance.
5784.

Legal Notices

Sheriff's Proclamation

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

Suit No. 2277 of 1931

(1) THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF the City of Bombay, and (2) HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM KIRPALANI, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for and on behalf of the said Corporation ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

H. M. ZAKARIA AND Co., a firm, carrying on business at New Nagpada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Defendants

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 4th day of May, 1932, it was ordered that the defendants do forthwith vacate and deliver up peaceable possession of the land at Grant Road in Bombay to the Plaintiffs, and the defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 4,654-3-0 for compensation for use and occupation of the Plaintiffs' said premises up to the 4th December, 1931, and it was further ordered that the Defendants do pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 349-14|- per month for further compensation for use and occupation of the said premises from the 5th December, 1931, till vacant possession thereof is delivered to the Plaintiffs as aforesaid and the costs of the suit when taxed and noted in the margin of the said decree.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 3rd day of September, 1932, the following moveable property was attached, namely, corrugated structures numbering in all 28 stalls.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 25th day of October, 1932, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November, 1932, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), below Frere Bridge at Grant Road, Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale and to set off the sale proceeds of the structures towards or in part payment as the case may be of the decretal amount in this suit.

The purchaser shall remove the structures at his own cost within four days after the date of the sale.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the office of Mr. P. M. Clubwalla, Attorney for the Plaintiffs, Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1932.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
5774

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1153 of 1932.

The INDIAN COTTON CO., LTD. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

DADABHOY P. JEEJIBHOY ..... Defendant.

To,

DADABHOY P. JEEJIBHOY,
Defendant above-named.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a suit in this Court against you under Order XXXVII. Rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 7,122-7-6 interest and costs, you are hereby SUMMONED to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof exclusive of the days of such service for leave to appear and defend the suit, and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such lease or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 1st day of October, 1932.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master,
E. FAHEY,

The 1st day of October, 1932.
Messrs. CUNHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Do you catch COLD easily?

Your mouth is the open door to infection, the breeding place for millions of dangerous germs, which cause colds and other diseases.

Surely you realize how necessary it is to keep the mouth clean, to prevent the rapid development of germ conditions there which often result in serious illness.

In normal health, gargling morning and night with Listerine Antiseptic full strength is deemed sufficient to keep germs under control and thus avoid colds and other troubles. But when infection starts—as is the case when you have a cold, influenza, grippe, or inflamed throat, more frequent gargling is necessary. Once every two hours, authorities urge.

Wet feet, exposure in bad weather, fatigue, improper diet, breathing vitiated air in crowded places, all help to lower body resistance to germ organisms. Nature alone can no longer cope with multiplying bacteria. Full strength Listerine with its swift germicidal action then becomes an extra attacking force.

Listerine reduces mouth germs 98%. It is one of the most wonderful preventives and remedies known against colds and other infections.

LISTERINE
ANTISEPTIC
KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS 7619A

INSURE WITH THE
SOUTH INDIAN
General Assuarance Company, Limited
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
Branches AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT India.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS
BOMBAY BRANCH:—381 Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
WANTED immediately INFLUENTIAL AGENTS.
Apply to Post Box No. 894 G P. O., Bombay.

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. S. Hydrocele Specialist
(Vadifalia, Surat)
Without Operation (The only Qualified Research Worker in this Line)
Beware of false claims by quacks impersonating or imitating us
Cures Radically (in 15 minutes)
HYDROCELE
At One Sitting
IN BOMBAY
from 1st to 6th every Month
SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market
For inquiry or details with certs. send 3 as. Stamp

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

EPSTEIN'S 'DIVINELY DISCONTENTED' MODELS

Beautiful Rebels Challenge Life

SUNITA'S QUEER PREVISION OF HER FATE

A Fame Of Sadness

Sunita Devi, Epstein's beautiful Indian model, is dead. But she lives in the immortal work of the sculptor who chiselled her vitality in stone.

What is the unrevealed secret behind her mysterious words. "I am going to my death", which she spoke just before she left England on her last journey to India?

The possibility of foul play, at the instigation of a highly placed enemy, connected with some secret in her life, has been mentioned, but nothing is known to support it.

There remains another possible solution—a psychic prevision of her fate.

For Sunita had foretold the unexpected death of the author Mr. H. St. John Cooper, a month before it occurred.

DANCED WITH PAVLOVA.

She also prophesied accurately the death of Pavlova, in whose ballets she had danced.

The "Sunday Dispatch" which last week published exclusively the details of Sunita's death in Bombay, is to-day able to reveal more of the queer incidents of her life.

It is known that before she returned to India for the last time she was filled with fear and and dread.

Her friends suspected that some secret in her life was the reason

To one of them she confided that she was afraid of an Indian of high rank and importance, but she did not disclose the nature of her terrors.

When she was in England at the time of the Round Table Conference she received, letters telling her of developments of the all-India movement.

She was in touch with a firm of commercial artists whom she asked to prepare European designs for fabrics to be made in India

Some of her intimates believe that Sunita's triumphal journey though the European capitals was connected with the India movement.

EXOTIC AND INSPIRING.

Who now can replace the superb Sunita, who, according to Epstein's own words, was the most exotic and inspiring model who ever stood on an artist's Throne?

She was one of that little band of women who become famous as Epstein models.

Every one of them has had some mystic quality which was something beyond their acknowledged beauty.

They have been women quickened with that "divine discontent", which Epstein has infused into his works.

What an amazing procession of women has passed across the stage which is Epstein's studio.

Sunita, Dolores, Beity May, Andrea Mijinska, Lillian Shelley—and the others. Beautiful, vital women, all of them.

Epstein has no use for the placid and contented. Think of the vitality of his work, and then remember his women models

Animated—all—and some turbulent, unconventional, rebellious—term it what you will.

There is a bond of sympathy between Epstein's nature and those of his models. His life has been a succession of crises—and so, in some instances, have been theirs.

MANY ATTACKS.

Always is this master sculptor being attacked, and always he is on the defensive.

Venus, Rima, Genesis; Night; Day—these are some of his creations which have aroused the fury of his antagonists.

Similar, also, have been the emotional crises in the lives of Epstein models.

Think of Dolores, one of the best-known models of the day. The strange power of personality has made her life a tempestuous one.

Here is a figure which suggests life and action, even in repose, a face constantly changing with the play of emotions. Yet, it is a sad face.

"I am a woman of tragedy; I live in hell", she once said. "A thousand hearts of men of all classes have been broken at my feet."

Since then her career has followed the wayward star of her destiny.

She toured with Philip Yale Drew, and important witness at the Reading inquest proceedings on a murdered man. Lately she has been reported as appearing on public exhibition in a barrel.

Life—movement—change, these are essentials in an Epstein model.

Some of the women he chose to model have become famous, some have found sadness, others happiness.

Betty May—the "Tiger Woman of Paris," as she was called—at one time the toast of the boulevards, was one of the most famous of the sculptor's models. Now she is married and lives in Paris.

THEY HAVE LIVED.

Another is Lillian Shelley, a noted beauty in Buhemian London, who was born in a public house.

For fifteen years she lived and worked there, teaching herself to read and write. She became a singer, and then a dancer and actress.

Often she was so poor as to be forced to tram the London streets all night.

Then she became one of the most sought-after models, and Epstein declared her to be "the most beautiful woman in London". She turned authoress and wrote a brilliant first novel.

Lovely women have claimed the title "Epstein model" as part of their fame. Andrea Mijinska, well-knnown to stage and screen audiences, is another who can claim it.

Though dark days, even wretchedness, have dimmed the careers of some of these women—at least they have lived.

MATHERAN NOTES

Revenue Member's Visit

(From A Correspondent.)

MATHERAN Nov. 11.

The tranquility, which is the motto of the Hill, was happily disturbed after a protracted period by the official visit of the Hon'ble the Revenue and Finance member to Government of Bombay, Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah Kt. accompanied by the Collector of Kolaba and the District Superindent of Police on Monday the 7th inst. Fog-signals and salute of cannon signalled the arrival. They were given an enthusiastic reception by the President, councillors and residents on the Hill. Though their stay was brief, the went through a series of programme consistig of a Municipal Address, the President's lunch, a garden party, a drive to places of interest and lastly a public visit to the Musjid.

Sir Ghulam Hussain had a very pleasant time on the Hill, and it is not unlikely that he may revisit the daisy of the Hills in the hot weather. Great credit is due to our new Superintendent Dr. S. C. Jariwala, B.M.S., for making the functions the success they have been. In the course of his reply to the Municipal address Sir Ghulam Husian Hidayatuallah said.

I have been long associated with the Local Bodies as a non-official and as a Minister, and have always taken a special interest in their progress, which I still retain as a member. And I welcome, wherefore, every opportunity of renewing that association and interest.

SELF-SUPPORTING.

I have listened with great pleasure to the short but very interesting account of your affairs and activities. I must really congratulate you on being self-supporting, which is the case with very few institutions indeed in these days of almost universal depression. I also heartily commend your spirit of self-help which has led you cheerfully to take upon yourselves an extra burden in the shape of increased taxation for the purpose of providing the necessary services and amenities to the residents of this place.

This spirit is rare enough in these days, and is to be appreciated all the more on that account.

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING

New Labour Legislation

The following is a summary of the principal items relating to cost of living Labour disputes published in the "Labour Gazette" for October 1932:—

In October 1932, the working class cost of living index number for Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 109, the same as in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index rose by one point to 102.

In September 1932, the working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad with the average prices for the year ended July 1927 equal to 100 was 78, being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index rose by two points to 69.

In September 1932 the working class cost of living index number for Sholapur with the average prices for the year ended January 1928 equal to 100 was 74, being one point higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles included in the index advanced by one point to 65.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN BOMBAY.

In September 1932, the index number of wholesale prices in Bombay with July 1914 prices equal to 100 was 107, the same as in the preceding month. As compared with August 1932, the index number for the food group declined by one point but the non-food group recorded a rise of one point. The index number for food grains remained stationary at 86. A fall of seven points in bajri was more than counterbalanced by a rise of three points in wheat and the index number for Cereals rose by one point to 86. The index number for Pulses dropped by five points to 85 due to a fall of five points each in gram and turdal. The index number for the "Sugar" group went down by one point to 117 mainly due to a fall of three points in raw sugar (gul). The index number for the "Other food" group declined by two points to 157 on account of a fall of five points in turmeric.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During September 1932, the number of industrial disputes was seven, three of which occurred in Bombay City, two in Viramgaum, one at Nadiad and one at Bhiwandi in the Thana District. The number of work people involved in these disputes was 3212 and the number of working days lost was 22,321.

A Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act of 1929 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th September 1932. The Bill passed the Indian Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 30th September 1932.

A Bill to prohibit the pledging of labour of children was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 5th September 1932. The Bill as amended by the Select Committee, to which it was referred, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has been reprinted in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette."

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

A Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has been reprinted in the current issue of the "Labour Gazette." The object of the Bill is to carry out the recommendation of the Royal Commission that the Act be so amended as to enable land to be acquired where it is needed for the housing of labour either by companies or by other employers.

ABOLITION OF FEE-CHARGING EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

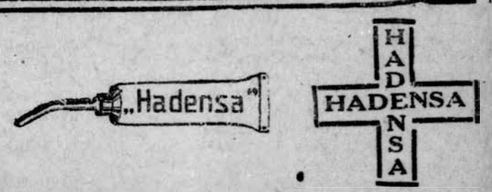
The current issue of the "Labour Gazette" contains the questinnaire issued by the international Labour Office on the subject of the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies together with the draft answers therefore provisionally framed by the Government of India. It also contains the information collected by the Labour Office with regard to the number and nature of the fee-charging employment agencies in the Bombay Presidency. It is seen that except in Bombay City where there are nine agencies charging fees to employees, there are none such in the rest of the Presidency. These agencies deal chiefly with clerks and domestic servants. There are 90 authorised agents in Bombay City recognised by the Protector of Emigrants who recruit Indian labour for abroad and assist recruits in filling in the forms and carrying out the formalities required before they can leave India. In Hyderabad (Sind) there are 10 such agents recognised by the Protector of Emigrants, Karachi. These Sind "dalals" charge fees to the workers. In Bombay the usual practice is for the employer to pay the agent's commission.

Clue to No. 1 (Coffee)—Chorus of an old song.
"Another ..... 6 ..... 5 ..... 7 ..... 2 ..... 2 .....3 .....4"

A "caption" is selected for *this picture*, but the actual words are withdrawn and replaced by dots. Each dot denotes a letter and each group of dots represents a word. For example: "Daddy, I want to whisper" would look like this:—Daddy ..... 1 .....4 ..... 2 ..... 7 It is left to the ingenuity of competitors to find the words that fit each series of dots for the above and three other pictures to follow. Watch for these pictures each week and in between enjoy Polson's Coffee and Butter. Four pictures with hidden captions from the entire competition which is divided into 2 parts. Part one for No. 1 and No. 3 make one complete entry for the Coffee competition. Part two for No. 2 and No. 4 make one complete entry for the Butter competition. These pictures Nos. 1, 2, 3, & 4 will appear in rotation in this paper once per week on the *same day* until the middle of December. Competitors must find the four hidden captions and each entry must be accompanied by one Present ticket from a 1 lb. Polson's Coffee tin for the Coffee section and from a 1 lb. Polson's Pasteurised Butter tin for the Butter section. Otherwise it is not eligible for prizes. Make as many entries as you please. The title for each picture has been decided on and is kept in a sealed cover. If no competitor submits the exact titles as previously laid down, the nearest will get the prizes. Prizes are 1st in each section Rs. 500; 2nd Rs. 150; 3rd Rs. 50; 10 Prizes of Rs. 20 each and 10 Prizes of Rs. 10 each. Total, Rs. 2,000. Please forward all entries to Polson Mfg. Co., 211/-219, Frere Road, (Post Box No. 367), Fort, Bombay, to arrive before 31st December, 1932 the date the competition closes. Print name and address clearly and mark your envelope "Competition" Our decision must be considered as final as no correspondence will be entered into. Results will be published in this paper on 21st January, 1933.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE
Assurance Society Ltd.
Established in Bombay in 1871
HIGHEST BONUSES
Rs. 26/- Per 1000 per year on Whole Life Tables
Rs. 21/- per 1000 per year on Endowment Tables.
Chief Agencies and Agencies
INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON & EAST AFRICA
FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM
The Secretary,
278, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SERVE YOUR NATION
YOURSELF and DEPENDENTS
by insuring your life with a Swadeshi Company. WESTERN INDIA OF SATARA is a purely Swadeshi insurance company, having a very efficient and economic management. Many facilities to the policy-holders and concessions to the agents. Apply for information.
MANAGER
WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. SATARA.



"HADENSA" RADICALLY CURES PILES
Sole Agents for INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
S. KUSHALCHAND & CO., Bombay, Calcutta, Madras.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Mr. Roosevelt Will Do All In His Power To Raise Commodity Prices

CONSIDERABLE LONG INTEREST TRANSFERRED TO STRONGER HANDS IN BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have issued the following weekly cotton market review:—

The result of the Presidential elections and a Bureau report made yesterday a rather more than usually hectic day in America.

Mr. Roosevelt, it seems, is the President-Elect and will assume office in March of next year. A change, even of Presidents, is refreshing and the result psychologically, should be helpful.

One can hardly say the same about the Bureau. A slight increase was generally anticipated and, according to our Liverpool agents, discounted. But half a million bales was rather more than "slight" and the market reopened about thirty points lower. Its subsequent action was, however, rather better.

BROAD OUTLOOK.

Viewing the position broadly it is an undoubted fact that cotton at six cents in New York and in Liverpool at something like the equivalent of 3-1|2d. gold is at a price which cannot continue if the world as we now know it is to remain. It does not fit in with wages, a normal progress in the standard of livng or the balancing of budgets.

There is, incidentally, something of irony in the election of a Democratic President to face a problem the solution of which, without the world quite realising it, means the salvation of the capitalist system.

AMERICAN GOLD DOLLAR.

Mr. Roosevelt is, possibly, more internationalist in outlook than the retiring President and he is not, in quite the same way as Mr. Hoover, symbolic of the American Gold Dollar. We do not wish to infer that his regard for that coin is less than Mr. Hoover's, but his ideas do not appear to be quite so rigid. Seeing the gold side, he also appears to see a little more of the commodity side.

He will watch with increasing anxiety any further depreciation in sterling linked currencies, And his first task when he assumes control next March will be to do all in his power to raise commodity prices.

CONSUMPTION.

During the interim the market will make varying attempts to discount his probable line of action but cotton must meanwhile look only to expanding consumption and the betterment of general conditions for improvement in prices.

Purchases in queiter markets should show moderate profits.

In Bombay Japanese buying was a dominant feature of last week-end, an easing yen exchange stimulating exchange fixings and possibly also cotton purchases.

The very appreciable broadening in the demand for contracts gave the bazaar an opportunity of making some adjustment in the technical position but on the Bureau the market broke to around 200 before recovering to 206.

LONG OF THE CROP.

This morning it is expected to open around 208 but only further Japanese buying can, in our opinion, maintain prices unless help is forthcoming from America. A considerable part of the long interest has been transferred to stronger hands but the market is still "long of the crop."

The weather map during the week has been satisfactory, the depression commented on last week having turned eastwards in much the same way as the previous depresson. There was a little rain in the United Provinces and the Berars had a few showers but no damage was reported and the crop outlook is satisfactory.

PUNJAB-AMERICANS.

Our latest estimates from the Punjab show slight reductions in the probable yield of American seed cotton. The early arrivals are rather rougher than normal and the staple slightly shorter, due, it is said, to the very dry summer. We are inclined, however, to look for an improvement both in character and staple as the season progresses.

The quality of American seed grown in Sind is very satisfactory price, at the moment, being the principal difficulty in the way of business.

INCREASED ARRIVALS.

Arrivals all over the earlier cotton districts are small and the price level is not such as to encourage any very great effort being made to bring cotton in to the upcountry markets, but towards the end of this month there should be considerable increases in most districts.

The recent demand from the Far East has to some appreciable extent filled up the shortage of Indian cotton in that quarter and unless Japan views the position from the point of view of the price level as a whole and not only the price of Indian cotton in its relation to Americans, it seems only reasonable to assume that demand will tend to taper off until the parity of Indian cotton becomes more attractive.

YEN EXCHANGE.

This, of course, is a view which must be taken in conjunction with yen exchange. We can see no good reason for any appreciable improvement in the yen quotation. Should Japanese spinners anticipate furher depreciation, demand might well be prolonged but, in the end, the effect is the same. We cannot see more Indian cotton being bought than is definitely necessary for the season's spinning requirements.

In Europe prices are well out of range and enquiry is only small.

There has recently been a rather better demand from local mills both for forward contracts and staple cotton but the position in the cloth market still leaves much to be desired from the price point of view.

SELL BROACH—BUY AMERICAN

With the prospect of increasing crop movement ahead we favour sales of Broach in firm markets here against purchases of Americans in Liverpool.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London, to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £ s. d
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	77 0 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	0 10 6
Bengal Iron 1-1/2 per cent. Preference	0 5 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	91 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 10 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 18 9
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 6 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.	0 18 9
Egyptian Markets Ord.	1 6 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 5 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	120 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord.	1 0 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 9
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 per cent. Debs.	91 10 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 4 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 12 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 14 0
Shahdara (Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Deb.	81 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	105 10 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs. 1939/50	108 10 0
Brazilian 5 per cent. Funding Loan (1914)	60 10 0
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 per cent. Ord. A Stock	31 10 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock dol.	21 0
French 4 per cent. Rentes 1918 London Issue	27 15 0
San Paulo Coffee 7-1/2 per cent. (1926)	58 10 0

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET

No Dumping Menace

CONSTRUCTIVE "LONG-PULL"

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., New York in the course of their commodity review make following reservations for Sugar:—

In view of the relative strength in the actual sugar market and in December and early 1933 contracts in the futures market, it is obvious that growing appreciation of the increasing strength of the statistical position has been the dominant factor in the market. Unquestionably one of the most disturbing questions and one well calculated to discourage vigorous bullish support was eliminated on September 26th when the Cuban President signed the decree whereby the 700 000 tons of raw sugar segregated from our quota for 1932 will not be released until June 30 1933 and may be sold thereafter only in six monthly instalments. This action automatically shut off gloomy forecasts as to what would happen if such a large quantity were "dumped" on January 1st the release date fixed by the segregation decree of July 2d. It also has an important bearing on the raw sugar situation late this year inasmuch as the danger of a concerted rush among our insular producers to sell their sugar before December 31st is almost entirely eliminated now that this "dumping" menace is no longer hanging over the market. The postponement of the release date has not only emphasised the possibility that our cane refiners will find themselves in a decidedly tight position regarding raw sugar supplies before the end of the year end of the year, but coupled with the generally accepted belief that February first will be fixed as the date for the commencement of new crop grinding in Cuba, it makes it seem quite likely that no noteworthy relief from this tight raw situation can be expected until about February 15th. Some authorities go so far as to say that the situation may become so acute as to force our refiners to buy some of the segregated stock before new crop Cubas become available; and this they cannot do unless the price is 1.50c c. and f. N Y is maintained for five consecutive days. In view of the foregoing; even conceding that some of the forecasts are too extreme; there seems to be little likelihood that the strong holders of remaining supplies in Cuba will abandon their determination to secure higher prices. It is true that Cuban offers increased substantially at the 1.20c. level, and the same is quite likely to occur again if prices are forced still higher; but it is equally certain that the offers will decrease just as sharply if prices decline. This was clearly demonstrated last month when the majority of Cuban producers were holding firmly for 1.15c and 1.20c even though sugar sold ex-store here at 1.08c and duty-free raws were offered at the 1.10c basis.

At this juncture there may be a lull and possibly some recession in the raw sugar market in view of the larger Cuban offers and the fact that refiners have bought quite freely after two months of inactivity; but we believe that this condition will be only temporary. Prior to this week's good purchases, refiners' raw stocks, according to competent authorities, had been reduced to a point where they covered only about ten days requirements. It may be that their purchases will not carry them as far as they expected. It all depends upon how much refined sugar they sell on the movement which will terminate to-night when their price will be advanced from 4.15c to 4.25c. Only the final reports can show whether enough has been taken to complete the canning season which still has a week or two to run and the heavy candy season which will follow. Incomplete reports indicate that some buyers are covering up to December 1st, but this may not be general. At any rate December January and February needs will have to be taken care of before new crop Cubas are available in volume. Assistance from our insular producers is problematical. Fears that Cuba's segregated stock may be "dumped" have been removed and our producers will be encouraged further if the new Cuban crop is restricted to 2.000.000 tons as many expect though there is considerable opposition. This is one uncertainty still hanging over the market. Such action however, now seems more certain since Java has demonstrated whole-hearted adherence to the principles of the Chadbourne Plan. latest advices from that island showing that this year's sowings were 57 per cent. less than last year suggesting a 1933 crop of 7,075,000 tons against 2,500,000 tons this year. With Cuba making the proper response, as expected, this seems to dispose of fears as to the maintainence of the Chadbourne Plan. In conjunction with Licht's estimate indicating that the 1932-33 crop including Russia is 700.000 tons less than last year's and 3,767.000 tons less than that of 1930-1931, this is a decidedly constructive "long-pull" feature and should encourage those who are interested in buying the far distant New York contracts at current remargably small premiums.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL

Bombay, Nov. 12.

Gandara, Wilkinson, Rangoon.
Alaska Maru Kawasaki Karachi
Soudan Symond, London.
Varsova, Denoroc Busrah.
Bankura, Green Busrah

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Hohenfels, Stehr, Hamburg.
Tango Maru General Kobe
Ockenfels Vosc, Karach.
Subadar, Jones Java
Nuddea, Cockburn, Rangoon.
Narengee, Catton Sydney.

LOADING

Bombay, Nov. 12

Steamer Jaltarang for Rangoon
Steamer Jalvijaya for Calcutta.

S.S Ganlara: The B.I.S.N Co steamer Ganadara, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S Alaska Maru: The O.S.K steamer Alaska Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S.S Soudan:—The P.& O. S N Co.'s steamer Soudan arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with a general cargo.

S.S Varsova:The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo.

S.S Bankura: The B.I.S.N steamer Bankura arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S Hohenfels:The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Hahenfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S Tanga Maru:The N.Y.K steamer Tango Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S Okenfels:The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels, sailed yesterday for Karachi with same bottom Cargo

S.S Subadar:The T.M.Co.'s steamer Subadar sailed yesterday for Java with a general cargo.

S.S Nuddea:The B.I.S.N Co.s steamer Nuddea, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo

S.S Naringa: The B.I.S.N Co.s steamer Naringa sailed yesterday for Sydney, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay Nov. 12.

S.S. Naldera; Agents M.M.& Co. from Shanghai:+171 bales raw silk; 32 bales silk goods; 17 bales silk yarn 100 bags green beans.

From Hongkong: -64 cases cotton hosiery; 36 cases silk piece goods; 48 cases raw silk; 50 cases milk; 25 cases cud salmon.

From Kobe:—725 cases apples

From Penang:100 slabs tin.

From Colombo:9 boxes butter.

S.S Gharinda; Agents M.M.& Co from Calcutta: 5783 tons coal; 64 cases brassware; 156 cases medicine; 30 cases soap; 27 cases Biscuits; 183 cases glassware; 100 bags fire clay; 3840 nos. fire bricks 17 coses electric afns 10 drums lub oil; 500 drums linseed oil; 21 2 bundles C.I. pipes and fittings; 385 bales gunnies; 25 bales H.Cloth; 60 bales jute twine; 3787 bags tea.

EXPORTS

Bombay Nov. 12.

S.S City of Simla; for Liverpool:—50 bales hemp, M. Nissim, 33 bales wool raw, Eastern Wool Trading Company.

For Manchester 50 bales cotton thread waste V A Save; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona: 100 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Brothers.

S.S Ockenfels:—For Hamburg: 1334 bags groundnut kernals V.M. Nathoo; 55 bales cotton fly, Textile products Ltd.

For Rotterdom:—35 cks. goat skin S.M. Kadarbax.

S.S Tango Maru:—For Kobe: 2 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Company.

S.S Hakdote Maru For Kobe:—60 bales cotton raw K.M.Nathoo 100 bales cotton raw M. Amersey and Company.

FUTILITY OF NEW RULE IN BILLIARDS

Australian Chafing At The Restraint

Walter Lindrum is having his fourth trip to England completely spoiled by the operation of the new experimental rule, under which the cue ball has to cross the baulk line once in each 100 points.

Lindrum is chafing at the restraint which the rule puts upon his wonderful artistry, writes Frank Poxon. He is being made to conform to a regulation which spoils the whole fabric of 's break-building.

"I think it is all so ugly and uncouth," the declared. "but I am not complaining. I promised to give the rule a trial and I will keep my word. But why do they want to 'stop' me."

Why, indeed! Lindrum has "made" modern billiards and his reward from th governing body is: "The man is too good: we must stop him."

Lindrum, with a cue, is as great an artist as Kreisler is with a violin bow. Nobody wants to "stop" Kreisler. Why should they want to "stop" Lindru?

Latest American Coton Market

NEW RORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 12.

December	6.41
January, 1933	6.48
March, 1933	6.54
May, 1933	6.68
Middling Spot	6.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov 12

December	6.38
January	6.45
Middling Spot	6.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	12. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports	39.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	9.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

	10-10 a.m Quotations	Po.days Price
November, 1932		5.32
December, 1932		5.31
January, 1933	5.40	5.30
February 1933		5 31
March 1933	5.43	5.33
April, 1933		5 34
May 1933	5 45	5.35
June, 1933		5 36
July, 1933	5.47	5.37
August, 1933		5 38
September, 1933		5.39
October, 1933	—	5.40
November 1933		5 41
Middling Spot		5.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov 12

SAKELLARIDIS:	
November	7 60
December	7.56
January 1933	7.64
March, 1933	7.73
May, 1933	7 81
July, 1933	7.88
October, 1933	7.98
F G. F Spot	7.93

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 12.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.18
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.30
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.42
C P OOMRA:	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.42
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.57
BENGAL:	
Good	4.49
Fully Good	4.59
Fine	4.69
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	4.59
Fine	4.69
Superfine	4.79

LONDON SILVER.
London Nov. 12

Silver: -Market steady.	
Spot	18-1/8
Forward	18 1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 12.
Bars Gold Fine per oz. £6.3-8.1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 12.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 Months 1-43/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 Months 1-51/64 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 2-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months 2-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London Nov. 12

TT London on Berlin	13.98
TT London on Amsterdam	8 29-1/2
TT London on Brussels	23.98-1/2
TT London on Madrid	40.68
TT London on Milan	65.00
TT London on Berne	17.31
TT London on Paris	84.90
TT London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.32-11/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Nov. 12

Chartered Bank of I A & C £14
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £119.
P. & O Banking Corporation £8-1/4
National Bank of India £43
Funding Loan 4 per cent £108.1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £99.3/4
Rupee Paper 3.1/2 per cent £54
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £77
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £88
Indian Stock 4.1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £106
Consols 2.1/2 per cent £76
War Loan 5 per cent £99.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £107-3/4.

LONDON PRODUCE
London Nov 12

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offer.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f per ton Nov-Dec sellers £12.2.6
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Continent per ton Nov-Dec sellers £11.17.6

LINSEED
London Nov. 12

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton. Nov-Dec sellers £10 12.6
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull per ton Nov.-Dec sellers £8-16 ?
Linseed Bombay (London) per ton, nominal.

LINSEED OIL
London Nov. 12

Linseed Oil naked, London, per cwt., Nov buyers 16/3
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl paid 17/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 12.

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot sellers 2-23/32

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London Nov. 12

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lbs Cargoes Jan.-Feb paid 24
Barletta Russo per 64 lbs Cargoes. Jan.-Feb sellers 23/9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels November paid 25/9.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels no offers.

JAVA SUGAR--LONDON MARKET
London Nov. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta Nov.-Dec. per cwt. sellers 8/1-1/2.
C & F Bombay Nov.-Dec. per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.
C & F Karachi Nov.-Dec per cwt., sellers 7/9-3/4.

COFFEE--NEW YORK
New York, Nov. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, November 11.

	Season to-date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING Season 1931-32.	Week 1931.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	6,123	614	7,029	768	Bales.
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,783	188	1,794	220	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	2,478	223	2,217	222	"
Of which to Japan	417	44	532	30	"
Of which to China	66	....	364	61	"
Of which to G.B.	408	50	280	40	"
Of which to Germany	675	47	479	57	"
Stock at New York	....	202	....	228	"
Stock at U.S. Ports	....	4,467	....	4,609	"
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	....	2,201	....	2,051	"
World's Visible Supply	....	10,735	....	10,416	"
Of which American Cotton	....	9,106	....	8,594	"
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	3,821	323	3,633	402	"
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,723	378	4,266	427	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

A Boon to Women
SUNDARI SATHI
for Ladies Troubles and Disorders of the fair sex. Specially useful in Cardic debility and other female complaints.
Cures Menorrhoea Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis Anaemia, Headaches, Hysteria, Asthma Sleeplessness Rheumatism and indigestion. Hundreds of Doctors and Physicians use it extensively it is really a boon to the female sex.
Sold everywhere at all Chemists. Price Re. 1/-. Three bottles Rs 2/10
Dave Chemical Works
Kalbadevi BOMBAY 2.
AHMEDABAD & G I. MADRAS.

ANDHRA
INSURANCE Co. Ld.
SWADESHI & SOUND LIFE OFFICE
Highest Returns at Minimum Costs
WANTED--AGENTS in all Centres. Terms liberal.
Apply:—
PANDYA & GANDHI
Chief Agents Bom Presidency
Churchgate Street, Bombay

Progress
UNIQUE
1931-32
discloses
an INCREASE of
50%
of completed Business
OVER
1930-1931
For details and Agency apply to:
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
10, Cannin Street, CALCUTTA
Chief Agents
Messrs. Asiatic Trading Co.,
33, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay

The BOMBAY LIFE
Assurance Company Ltd.
BOMBAY
Established 1908
Chairman:
Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt. C.I.E. J.P.
A purely Indian Progressive Life Office
Transacting all forms of Life Assurance. Recent Valuation results show its remarkable strength
Its Watch-words are
PROMPT and LIBERAL
Branches and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon
For Prospectus and further particulars please apply to:
J. L. MEHTA, Manager.
Address:—
Bombay Life Assurance Bldgs., Fort, BOMBAY

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Kartak Vad 1, 1989
Muslim—Rajab 15 1351
Parsi—Khordad, 9, 1302
Sunrise—6h 45m.
Sunset—6h 2m.
Hightide—0.34; 12.06
Lowtide—6.24; 18.09
Phases of the moon last quarter 21st November 1h. 28m. p.m New Moon 28 Nov. 6h.13m. a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Anti untouchability league public meeting: Sir C.J. Hall 6 p.m Mrs Hansa Mehta presiding

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Scandal for Sale" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE:—"Passport to Hell" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EMPRESS—"The Lion and the Lamb" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Grand Hotel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Are You Listening" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"One Hour With You. Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m
Wellington—"Their Mad Moment Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PALACE TALKIES—"East Lynne" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Money for Nothing" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC:—A grand Variety Concert-in aid of the school will be held today (Monday) at the Royal Opera House, at 6 p.m.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ:—A public lecture will be delivered at the Arya Samaj mandir Kalbadevi Road Zaveribaar zto-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. by Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma, on 'Principal elements of Dharma.'

THE GATHA SOCIETY:—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held today (Monday) at 6 p.m (S.T) at the K R Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. B T Anklesaria will deliver a lecture on "Yasna Ha 43, Stanzas 13 and 14."

PROF. KALE'S LECTURE:—Prof. V.G. Kale will deliver a lecture on "Constitutional Development of different countries" in the Bombay Municipal Marathi Teachers Training Class Hall Lamington Road, to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m (S.T.)

JAIN BOY FREE

Ahmedabad Magistrate's Order

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13

The City Magistrate passed orders that the Jain boy, Kantilal should be left to exercise his own free will and allowed to go where he likes without hindrance. The boy was escorted by a huge crowd to his mother—A.P

School Of Indian Music

A grand variety concert will be held to-day evening at the Royal Opera House at 6 p.m. The programme includes Mrs. Hirabai Barodeker's singing and many other musical items. Mr. Iswardas Lukhmidas J.P Ex-Sheriff of Bombay will preside.

The main feature of the concert is singing by Mrs. Hirabai Barodeker, the most popular artist. Miss Manak Joshi, a child of only six is to give pretty Indian Dances. Other popular favourites, like Miss Manak Kabadi Miss Shanta Amaladi, Miss Sumati Oak will entertain with select pieces. Prof. Deodhar himself will conduct the famous Orchestra and the Ras Dance contributed by the Lokmanya Shala is nother feature of the evening.

THAT OTTAWA DEAL

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

(BY ARGUS).
III*

The Indian dwarf with the English giant had to face the full blast of the storm when countries with depreciated currencies released their whirlwind of accumulated goods on our markets and competed on unfair terms with our goods. That storm has passed away; we are now in safer weather. If anything, the depreciated sterling with the rupee that has been unfairly linked to it ought to make it possible for India and the United Kingdom to exchange commodities on terms much more favourable than the delegates to Ottawa have secured for their respective countries. Before the National Goverament came into power, the English importer could purchase for his sterling 4.85 dollars worth of wheat in the United States and Rs. 13.54 worth of the same material in India. But when the delegates were nicely adjusting the preferences at Ottawa that importer could get for his sterling only 3.75 dollars in the United States while he could get for it in India the same amount of rupee currency as before. The preference that India had secured for her product was therefore nearly 25 per cent.

STRATEGY

In the same way the Indian importer used to pay Rs. 275 for 100 dollars when the rupee was linked to gold at 1.6. but at the time the conference was sitting he had to pay nearly Rs. 350 for 100 dollars, i.e. nearly 25 per cent. more, while the amount of sterling that he could get was the same as before. Where then was the urgency for tariff preferences between India and the United Kingdom? One is driven to the conclusion that the urgency was present only in the minds of the unwary Indian delegates who were taken in by the policy of bluff that has characterised the National Government in England since its accession to power. After linking the rupee to its depreciaed sterling, the United Kingdom could not have turned to foreign markets for its supply of raw products, when Indian currency was relatively 25 per cent. cheaper than foreign currencies. It is an irony of fate that while the delegates are gloating over the deal they have made in Ottawa by securing nicely adjusted preferences for Indian goods, the currency of the United Kingdom has depreciated still further by another 40 points, amounting to nearly 11 per cent., securing to India and Britain alike preferences in the aggregate of 36 per cent each. This is the third point that the delegates have failed to present before the Indian public.

There would have been some ground for welcoming these preferences if the agreement had not forces the United Kingdom to extend the preferences given to India to her other self-governing Dominions and Colonies, which are India's main competitors in the markets of the United Kingdom.

But this is not so. The articles of agreement between other Dominions and England contain a clause whereby Britain is bound to extend to those Dominions any preferences given to India. Any preference ranted tog India is nullified to the extent that the Dominions are India's competitors in the British markets. But Britain is not handicapped by any such effect. The preferences she gets in the Indian market are for manufactured goods in which the Colonies have nothing to export to India. This consideration should not be lost sight of in appraising the preferences secured for Indian goods. This is the fourth point which the delegates have omitted to take into their consideration.

ILLOGICAL

Another fault in the Report is the glaring want of logic and consistency in its explanation of Articles 10 and 11 of the Agreement (para 38)—

"Both in Article 10 and Article 11 what is guaranteed is the margin of preference, and the Government of India retain complete liberty to give the preference either by increasing the duty on foreign goods or by reducing the duty on the United Kingdom goods or by a combination of both methods. In view of the importance of the Customs head as a source of Central Revenues the financial embarrassment of the Government, and the extremely disturbed economic condition of the world generally it was out of the question to agree to the stabilisation of the duties at any particular level or to the admission of United Kingdom goods either free of duty or subject to a specified rate of duty, for the rates can only be fixed after due consideration has been given to the expenditure which the Government are likely to incur in any particular year, and the probable volume of imports, and as things stand today both factors are subject to wide fluctuations."

Contrast this solicitude for Indian revenues with the equally vehement manner in which they assert in para. 95 of their report:

"It was recognised by all Delegations present at the Conference that excessively high tariffs were in large part responsible for the prevailing trade depression. A reduction of high tariffs by Empire Governments in each other's favour would be a beginning towards better things."

In view of the facts narrated by Sir George Schuster in his statement at a meeting of the Committee of Monetary and Financial Questions—

"To explain shortly what has been done. I may say that while our normal tax revenue has since the war averaged about 75 crores, I have been forced during the last two years to impose new taxes calculated to yield 34 crores, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. Yet, on present calculations, even this may prove insufficient if the present level of prices continues."

HARD ON INDIAN CONSUMER.

Is there any hope that the preferences will be adjusted within the present level of duties? The Indian consumer is, therefore, in serious danger of being taxed further. The Indian Fiscal Commission have given prominence to this consideration in para. 243 of their Report, where they say:—

"We have shown, in analysing the effect of preferential rates, that they are likely in many instances to penalise the consumer in the country granting the preference; and, it is in this respect that we anticipate that any considerable application of a policy of preference would cause distinct economic loss to India. The great mass of the people in India, it must be remembered are poor. It would not be consistent with our general view of the situation to ask the Indian consumer to bear an appreciable burden for the benefit of British manufacturers."

But that is what will happen if the preferences proposed are agreed to.

WHAT THEY FORGOT.

Another important factor is that the delegates have failed to note that the preferential duties are more valuable to manufactured articles than to raw materials. The Fiscal Commission emphasize this in para. 233 of their Report-

"We have shown in Chapter III that between 70 and 80 per cent. of the imports in India come under the class of articles wholly or mainly manufactured. On the other hand, the exports of manufactures from India amount to only some 30 per cent. of the total exports, the remainder consisting to the extent of 40 to 50 per cent. of raw materials, and the balance of articles classified under the head of 'Food, Drink and Tobacco.' Broadly speaking, therefore, India may be said to import manufactures and to export raw materials and foodstuffs. This fact is of great significance in considering the probable results of a system of preference. The economic advantage derived from a preference tends to be more important in the case of manufactured goods than in the case of raw materials. Manufactures nearly always meet with keen competition in foreign markets, and, therefore, a preference on manufactures is nearly always of value. The position in regard to raw materials is different. In the first place, they are usually admitted free into foreign markets so that the possibility of a preference does not arise; in the second place, it is an obvious fact that to a large extent they find their markets ready-made, whereas the market for manufactures have to be developed and carefully nursed With a comparatively small degree of competitioh to meet, it is clear that raw materials stand very much less in need of preference than do manufactures, and that the gain to them by preference is likely to be correspondingly smaller. With regard to foodstuffs the general tendency in most countries is to admit them free, and the possibilities of preference are limited."

(TO BE CONTINUED).

* Previous articles appeared on November 9 and 11.

PATHE TO-DAY 3-30 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THIRD WEEK

MAURICE CHEVALIER
JEANETTE MACDONALD
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
CHARLIE RUGGLE
ROLAND YOUNG

THE PICTURE THAT HAS TAKEN BOMBAY BY STORM.

NEXT WEEK
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
AROUND the WORLD in 80 MINUTES
A SENSATIONAL THRILL OF THE EAST
ADVANCE BOOKING NOW OPEN
BEST SOUND, BEST PICTURES, BEST THEATRE.

INTER-CASTE DINNER IN BOMBAY

Hindus Fraternise With Harijans

An intercaste dinner was held on Sunday evening at the Co-operative Institute Building under the auspices of the recently formed Anti-untouchability League of Bombay. It was a pleasant function attended by over two hundred persons including a goodly number of Harijans, men and women. It may be noted that food was served by the Harijans as well as Hindus of other castes. The function concluded with cordial thanks exchanged between Harijan leaders and caste Hindu leaders.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

Skilful Feats At C. J. Hall

BOMBAY Sunday

A physical culture demonstration was given before a crowded audence at the C.J. Hall in aid of Shree Durgadevi Free Night School, Moolky, by Prof. N. Sheshappa and students of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute this evening. The programme contained 47 interesting items including ball walking with human pyramids, novel bottle balancing, ladder balancing and novel ladder balancing with acrobatic poses.

The feats were performed skilfully and appreciated by the audience. Bottle balancing and ladder balancing with acrobatic poses, which were smartly performed, shared great skill and practice and were highly appreciated.

Classified Trades' Exhibition

Sunday was the stall holders day at the Classified Trades Exhibition organised by the Deccan Merchants' Association and a roaring sale was made by them. Several attractions were provided for the visiting public, who gathered in large numbers in the evening. Mr. Awaze's paper work and mimicry feats of the Gujrathi youths were the attractions at the Exhibition to-day. Amongst the articles which attracted popular attention were the Gokhale soaps, and they were sold like hot cakes.

"THRILLING CLASSIC DUEL"

Football In England

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Spectators numbering 40,000 witnessed the thrilling classic duel at Goodison Park where Englands' rival centreforwards Dean and Brown were in opposition. Everton's forwards were brilliant. Dean opened account for Everton, meting from the corner when the play had been in progress for just six minutes. Then Johnson missed a great chance of increasing the lead and Astley equalised for Villa in sixteenth minute. Stein from freekick gave Everton a lead in the thirtysixth minute which they deservedly maintained at half-time. On resumption Brown equalised after two minutes.

A Herculean struggle then ensued. Dean headed against the bar. Then Mandley gave Villa a lead in the sixtyfifth minute Everton appealed against Morton, carrying ball over the line, but the appeal was turned down. Then six minutes from close Johnson equalised.

Another excellent duel was witnessed at Highbury, where despite inclement weather, damp and drizzle, sixty thousand gathered.—Reuter's Special Service.

First Swedish Talkie

The first Swedish talkie and, indeed, the first Swedish picture we have seen in this country for some time has arrived.

En Natt (One Night) is being given a run at the Academy Theatre, London which has done more than any kinema in the country to show us what European producers are doing.

In some mysterious way the word "nigh-brow" has been associated with Continental pictures If by that is meant intelligent and gripping entertainment the charge is true.

For I certainly consider Madchen in Uniform which has had a phenomenal run to be one of the most moving and holding dramas of the year—if not the most.

ACCIDENTS IN QUICK SUCCESSION

CYCLIST COLLIDES WITH MOTOR BICYLE

Three street accidents which occurred in quick succession in Bombay on Sunday evening resulted in serious injuries to a Muslim boy and minor injuries to two other persons.

The first accident occurred at the Mutton Street Nagpada at about 4-30 p. m. A Muslim boy named Gulan Mahomed Mahomed Hussain was crossing the street, when he was knocked down by a car going in the direction of Khandia Mohalla. The car was being driven by Sheikh Hussain Abdul Karim. The boy sustained serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

There were two accidents at Byculla. At about 5 p. m. Mr. Joseph Sequiera was riding a cycle along the Victoria Gardens Road when he dashed against a car at the foot of the Byculla Bridge. The cyclist sustained minor injuries for which he was treated in the J. J. Hospital.

CYCLE COLLISION

A third accident occurred near the G. I. P. Railway Hospital Byculla, in which a cyclist was slightly injured. The name of the injured man Deorao Shridhar. It appears that he was following a motor bicycle which going along the Victoria Gardens Road in the direction of Parel. When the motor cyclist approached the G. I. P. Railway Hospital he turned to the left to go into the hospital.

Deorao who was closely following on a bicycle could not stop with the result that he collided against the motor bicycle. He was thrown off the seat and sustained slight injuries.

POLAND & GERMANY

Basis Of Present Dispute

Polish-German relations are not a problem concerning Germany and Poland only but, to a very marked degree, affect the political and economic situation in Europe; European public opinion, therefore, cannot remain indifferent to the good or bad state of these relations. Unfortunately, however, we have seen that since the outbreak of the famous tariff war between Poland and Germany in 1925 there has been no improvement, but that on the contrary, Polish-German relations recently have steadily worsened and that the hope of a peaceful settlement grows gradually less.

The real basis of the dispute is the fact that Germany has no desire to accept her Eastern frontier as definitive. In other words, she looks to obtain from Poland the return of Pomerania, Poznan and Upper Silesia. These demands are repeated in Germany with growing emphasis particularly since the evacuation of the Rhine in 1930, since which time dated also the rapid rise of Hitlerism in Germany, chiefly, however, since the installation of the Government of von Papen. It cannot, of course, be said that these demands will be met. The exterior expression of these desires is seen in the concentration of German soldiery in East Prussia, in the building of German forts along the Polish frontier and so forth. It is particularly noteworthy how intensively the German Nationalists in Gdansk are strengthened and from them is to be created a German anti-Polish base, as was to be seen from the recent demonstrative visit of Germany warships to Gdansk—on June 22nd of this year.

The realisation of these aims is, of course, by no means a simple matter. In the first place is the fact that the Versailles Peace Treaty which laid down the basis of the legal arrangement of these matters still holds good, and that Germany, by undertaking was measures agains Poland, would find herself in conflict with all those States who are concerned with the preservation of peace in their own interest.

The chief fact is, of course, that all of the abovementioned territories are almost purely Polish. In the sea-coast province the population is Polish to the extent of ninety per cent and the mouth of the Vistula is Poland' natural, economic link with the sea and the world—which is borne out by the fact that Poland has ten times more trade with the Baltic and from the Baltic by this route than has Germany with East Prussia. This area has had a Polish population for centuries and the Prussians have never been able to Germanise it. The so-called corridor is Polish territory and has belonged to the Polish crown for centuries—with out, it, and without the sea, Poland could not exist. German interests are fully safeguarded, for Poland assures the passage of German travellers and goods across the corridor to East Prussia. But also in Poznan and Upper Silesia the Germans are disappearing; the long years of German dominion altered the character of these areas almost overnight by the employment of forceful measures Poznan is almost purely a Polish town In the chief town of Upper Silesia, Katovice, where formerly German enterprise was so much boasted of, there is only fifteen percent of the population German. In the environs of this town the German element represents on six per cent, in Pszcyn 3.2 per cent, in Rybnik and Lublinc only 2.2 per cent. Upper Silesia is to-day more Polish than any other province of central Poland, for the population, formerly forcibly Germanised, after the departure of the Germans joyfully returned to the Polish fold.

The most important fact of all is that the whole of the Polish population is determined to protect these districts by all means and to the last breath. When Senator Borah advocated the return to Germany of the Polish Corridor", a storm of unanimous protest broke out all over Poland and particularly at Katovice, Poznan and Warsaw. And because it has become clearer that German nationalism constantly seeks to embroil Germany with Poland, the whole Polish population, which follows the German preparations with anxious eyes, made, use of the occasion this year of the tenth anniversity of the union of Upper Silesia with Poland in order to declare that they will defend Upper Silesia, Poznan and the Pomerania by all means and as one man.

It might be objected that Polish fear tends to exaggerate, and that Germany would reflect before taking any step which might easily result in another war and which would again range against her the whole of the peace-loving world. If we appreciate the fact that the present German Government inclines towards the aannexation of Pomerania, Poznan and Upper Silesia and that the German Nationalist leaders demand this constantly then we can appreciate that Polish fears of the German danger are markedly well-founded.

Public opinion in Poland generally holds the view that following Lausanne Conference, which substantially decreased Germany's reparations burden, Germany will be able to concentrate still more energy on the agitations and preparations against Poland. If this supposition is substantiated—and recent developments in Germany make it appear extremely probable that it will be—not only will peace on the Polish-German frontier be thrown into hazard, but also peace universally. Perhaps it would be all to the good if this question received a little more attntion and if everything possible were done to avert the danger, while yet there is time. Open-mindedness and the present order of things demands that European public opinion in this dispute, whether it wishes to or not, must side with Poland.—"Eduard Parma," in "Central European Observer."

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT C. J. HALL

To Form Harijan Uddhar Mandal

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the All India Anti-Untouchability League a public meeting will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Hansa Mehta will preside. Besides half a dozen speakers from Harijans, the following ladies and gentlemen will address the meeting:—

1 Dr. G. V. Deshmukh
2 Mr. Jamnadas Mehta
3 Mrs Avantikabai Gokhale
4 Mrs. Ratanben Mehta
5 Mr Gordhandas G. Morarji
6 Mr. Mawji Govindji Sheth
7 Mr. J. K. Mehta, and others.

The following resolutions will be moved:

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) This public meeting resolves that an Association called Harijan Uddhar Mandal be established for the purpose of education of the Harijans and of systematic social service to Harijans and that the Associations be affiliated to the Provincial Board of the All India Anti-Untouchability League.

(2) This public meeting requests the Harijans to render every help to this new Association and appeals to all brothers and sisters to do their utmost to abstain from drink habit—avoidable and extravagant expenses and from insanitary habits or ways of living.

(3) This public meeting earnestly appeals to the people in general to demonstrate their active sympathy for the uplift and service of Harijans and render financial assistance to this sacred cause.

Garbo's Plans

Is Garbo going wack to Hollywood? Is Barbo going to stay in Sweden and run a theatre? What is Garbo going to do next or isn't she?

I give it up; you can tell me.

In a Sunday paper the other day Greta was quoted as saying a guttural mouthful about the shortcomings of the film capital and her determination never to return

And from Hollywood comes the news that the scenario writers are hard at work adapting Christina for her "come back."

Christina, a costume play, should prove an interesting Garbo vehicle if Greta the Great does decide to cross the Herring Pond again.

It is based on a historical character—a Swedish queen who renounced her throne for love.—"Picturegoer."

TO-NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 P.M. at THE CAPITOL
SECOND WEEK BY DEMAND.

THE RIALTO TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
SHOWING FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S LATEST PICTURE.
Also A New CHARLIE CHASE COMEDY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1932

HAPPY AND AUSPICIOUS CONCLUSION

The Unity Conference at Allahabad will live in the memory of Indians as the glorious example of an earnest endeavour by the leaders of a great country to surmount every obstacle in the path of national unity. On Sunday evening the President of the Conference announced to the eagerly awaiting press correspondents that the separation of Sind was agreed upon by the Committee of the Conference. The Committee had long debated this vexed problem in private conclave and the President was the first to make public the happy conclusion of its labours. "Joy is increased when shared," declared the veteran warrior from Salem in the nation's struggle for Swaraj and the whole country will agree with him. Communalists may croak but the vast majority of Indians will rejoice.

REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

We emphasized last week that the message of the leaders in Allahabad Conference was "we will not accept defeat." They have lived up to their resolve to carry the strenuous task they had set before them to a successful termination. The happy news will be a source of great gratification to Maulana Shaukat Ali, now on the high seas, and we are sure he will be able to tell his American audience how Indians, once they are determined to pierce through the wall of mutual suspicion, can unite, can determine issues which proved unsoluble for years and can pool all their resources together to carry forward the fight of achieving Swaraj.

WIDER OUTLOOK WINS.

It is a matter of deep gratification that the leaders of the Hindu minority in Sind were impressed with that spirit of mutual accommodation which has characterised the Allahabad negotiations and fell in line with the general desire that the Muslim demand for the constitution of Sind as a separate Province deserved to be accepted. The necessary safeguards which a minority expects and is entitled to, are provided in the agreement reached.

GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

The Allahabad Conference has thus proceeded in surmounting one obstacle after another. The Bengal difficulty was easily solved. The Punjab problem which proved more intractable was also solved, thanks to the revised outlook of each of the three contending parties, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs on an issue over which domestic warfare had longed ranged in that province. There remained the Sind question which even on Saturday appeared insoluble. But the appeal from Karachi signed by Hindu and Muslim leaders of the province, and the insistent demand from all parts of the country that a settlement must be arrived at, and was possible, combined with the fine example set to the Conference in the Bombay Women's appeal, happily proved effective. The Premier's award now is a mere scrap of paper. India has shown that she can settle her own differences and needs no outside help. Sunday was indeed as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad said a "happy and auspicious" day for the nation.

Make These Fasts Unnecessary

It is gratifying to learn that the Bombay Provincial Board of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League has appointed a special Temple Entry Sub-Committee to carry on a vigorous campaign in the city, several temple trustees being themselves members of the sub-committee. We trust that the committee will soon resume the campaign that was so much in evidence in the city during Gandhiji's fast and that it will soon secure the active assistance of all the men and women workers that it will need to enthuse the people in their cause. Radical changes in opinion and usage are best effected by a mass campaign on radical scale. Success in the temple entry cause is easier in Bombay than in most other cities and the success here will go a long way in speeding up the progress of the movement in other parts of the country.

NO IMPERATIVE NEED.

While it is true that the most urgent issue before the country is to concentrate the temple entry agitation on the Guruvayur dispute to avert another fast by Mr. Kelappan and Gandhiji, it must also be noted that nothing will open the Guruvayur temple gates more effectively than the opening of the temple gates in other parts of the Hindu world. It is urgently necessary, therefore, that both for the sake of removing untouchability in every form and of saving two precious lives, the anti-untouchability leagues everywhere in India should concentrate their best efforts on the temple entry issue.

GANDHIJI'S WARNING.

With regard to the possibility of Gandhiji undertaking a fresh fast he says in his latest press statement that none of the difficulties anticipated by the Zamorin is "incapable of being overcome in the time given to him by Mr. Kelappan." And he adds: "If he fails to overcome these difficulties by January 1 then naturally a second fast is in store for Mr. Kelappan and myself. Unless I can see an obvious flaw in the claims made, the fast will go on." Referring in particular to the difficulties that may be created by the orthodox Sanatanists, he says: "If I were satisfied that the movement that goes by the name of Sanatan had real public backing, I as a warm democrat would not resist it in the manner adopted by me to-day. The whole of the anti-untouchability movement is based on the assumption that the opposition to it is without any real backing."

ORTHODOX OBSTRUCTION.

It appears from the above quotations that Gandhiji justifies his fast on the assumption that the difficulties in the way of the removal of untouchability are easily remediable, that those in the way of throwing open the Guruvayur temple to the untouchables can be remedied in less than two months and that the Sanatanist obstructors have not "any real backing." Now if it unfortunately happens that the Sanatanist opposition receives an unsuspected measure of support from the people and cannot be dismissed as being quite without any real backing and that in consequence the removal of the difficulties in connection with the Guruvayur temple will take a few more months, may we not hope that in consideration of this unwelcome feature he will postpone his second fast till more reasonable time is given for the removal of the now underestimated difficulties?

INSIST UPON SOLUTION.

Whatever may be Gandhiji's final decision in the matter, it is safer to assume that he will not alter his preset decision and will expect thereby to intensify an extensive campaign for temple entry, in the hope that the cumulative effect of the campaign may be brought to bear on the Guruvayur dispute. In other words while the whole country would be relieved if Gandhiji and Mr. Kelappan for any reason give more time to the temple trustees before undertaking their second fast, the best way for the people is to strive their utmost to make the fast an impossibility by making the satisfactory solution of the Guruvayur dispute a reality before the end of the year.

WORKLESS AND STARVING

The U.P. Legislative Council accepted a motion for the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of unemployment in those Provinces. The Education Minister felt almost aggrieved that such a resolution should be moved at all, for as far as he was concerned, he said, he believed in silent work rather than shouting from the house tops as to what he and his Department of Industries were doing. And what was that Department doing? It had appointed a committee, of officials we suppose, to go into the problem and report to the Minister at its leisure! The Committee, the Minister, informed the Legislative Council was at work for the last nine months to explore the question of cottage industries, we do not know with what result, for the public have neither seen nor felt the result of its silent activities. Although the Council accepted the motion for the appointment of a Committee, we have not the least hope that anything tangible will be done to minimise unemployment in this land of perpetual hunger and chronic sufferings consequent to it. We refer to the discussion—almost flippant in its tone to deal with such a poignant tragedy as this—to emphasise our point that neither the many Provincial administrations nor the Central Government are really anxious to deal with the matter None of them has made any serious effort, and they are now all busy dealing with the bye-products of unemployment, namely unrest among the population, particularly the youths, who are unable to earn their livelihood with all their university degrees and their special technical training.

It has been calculated by Sir M. Visveswaraya that there are four crores of unemployed in India. We are afraid this is rather an under than an overstatement. No doubt India is an agricultural country, and her industries are few and far between. But even agriculture is in doldrums owing to appalling fall in prices all over the world, and this has greatly added to the sufferings of a chronically unemployed Indian population. The question of unemployment was once discussed in the Assembly and even in the Bombay Legislative Council, but the authorities showed no inclination to deal seriously with it. We do not maintain for a moment that the Government should spend hundreds of crores over it, but they should have made a beginning long ago in that direction. Other countries in Europe have done their very best for their unemployed, though it is not possible for them to satisfy all the demands of the workless. But the problem does not permit of procrastination, and must be dealt with immediately. It does not permit of further postponement, for a great tragedy is pending.

The question has becom so acute, so poignant, and so world-wide that the International Labour Organisation at Geneva has now decided to call an International Conference in January next to consider this matter by pooling together their ideas. It is stated that the sufferings could be alleviated either by decreased production or increased consumption There are people who believe that there is over-production in every department of industry and it is that which is at the root of the present day lowering of prices. There is over-production because there is decreased consumption, and there is decreased consumption as a result of unemployment The present depression is due more to the hopelessly out of date economic system which now obtains throughout the world, except Russia What Russia has done other countries are now thinking of doing. In Russia there is a five-day week and it has been suggested that its adoption should go a long way to give more employment to workers. There cannot be any increased consumption of goods unless the wage earners have enough money to meet their requirements. What happens now is that everyone has to go without those things which are wanted and even necessary. Mr. Ford has adopted five-day week without any decrease in wages. It is time that other employers imitated the world's most successful capitalist and brought about a much needed change in world's conditions. What is required is a universal movement in this direction and let us hope the Geneva Conference, which is going to meet in January next will help to solve the problem.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE IN BOMBAY

Review Of Present Position

(By POLITICUS).

The submission of the City Corporation's Budget by the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1933-34 affords an excellent occasion for reviewing the general financial position of the premier Muncipality in India. The next year's Budget is not in any way peculiar or distinguishable from the similar performances in other years, for the simple reason that, under the Municipal Constitution, there is not much room for any originality or initiative in managing the City's finances. Despite these limitations, however, a review of the actual position, in comparison or contrast with similar budgets of other municipalities, would be instructive, if only for future guidance.

NATURE OF DEFICIT.

The next year's Budget, as prepared by the Municipal Commissioner reveals a considerable deficit, which, it is suggested, should be made good by additional taxation and utilisation of balances. The nature of this deficit would be clearly understood from the following summary figures of the City's resources and obligations:—

Revenue estimated for 1933-34 Rs. 3,14,57 lakhs, being Rs. 13.58 lakhs less than the current year's Budget figure.

Expenditure estimated for 1933-34 Rs. 3,27.25, without counting Rs. 11.50 lakhs, being the increased contribution to the C.I. Trust.

Deficit estimated for 1933-44 Rs. 12.68 lakhs in normal expenditure.

The Commissioner proposes to make good the Deficit as follows:

From the increased Water rate	Rs. 2,95
From the Plant and Depreciation Fund ..	Rs. 2,75
From the Salaries Cut	Rs. 1,73
From the Cash Balances	Rs. 5,25
Total	Rupees 12,68

Nearly 64 per cent. is thus made good by using up the balances—already reduced heavily by past inroads,—and only 14 percent by maintaining the retrenchment ordered last year, while about 22 per cent. is accounted for by new taxation. This does not include the special provision of an additional 1 per cent in the General Tax to make good the 11-1|2 lakhs deficit estimated on account of the City Improvement Trust.

NO REVENUE EXPANSION POSSIBLE.

The estimates have been made on cautious, conservative, lines with due allowance for the effects of continued depression; and so on the side of the Revenue resources, there does not seem to be much room, under the accepted maxims of civic financing, for expansion. On the Expenditure, likewise, the principal obligations are so rigid and inelastic that, as things stand, the Commissioner confined no room for further retrenchment. Every effort seems to have been made already to make all possible retrenchment. Debt Charges alone absorb more than two fifths of the ordinary revenue resources, leaving less than three-fifths for the current departmental needs, and for the ordinary expansion in a progressive municipality's expenditure.

COMPARISON WITH CALCUTTA.

We shall, however, consider these matters somewhat more in detail in later articles. For the moment let us see how the finances of Bombay compare with the finances of the other great City in India, Calcutta. The following figures reveal the comparative position of Bombay and Calcutta in recent years:—

N.B.—Figures are in thousands.

Bombay.

Year.	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
1927-28	317,08	314,45	
1928-29	315,33	327,50	—12,16
1929-30	331,40	330,00	— 1,39
1930-31	320,46	326,47	— 6,00
1931-32	319,14	323,26	— 4,14
1932-33	331,77 R.E.	338,75	— 6,98
1933-34	314,57 B.E.	327,25	—12,68

Calcutta.

Year,	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
1927-28	234,06	219,33	+14,75
1928-29	228,67	219,32	+ 9,35
1929-30	234,90	230,79	+ 4,11
1930-31	235,36	234,49	+ 0,87
1931-32	238-61 R.E.	254,65	—16,04
1932-33	251,21 B.E.	297,05	—45,84

As against an aggregate deficit in seven years of some 43 lakhs in Bombay, there was an aggregate surplus of about 4 lakhs in the same period, leaving a net deficit of nearly 40 lakhs in 7 years, without counting the increased taxation during the same period. In Calcutta, on the other hand, during six years. There were four years of surplus aggregating 29.06 lakhs, and two years of deficit aggregating 61.88 lakhs, or a net deficit of 32.82 lakhs. For a population of 11 lakhs Bombay has a Budget of 3-1|4 crore or a tax burden of Rs. 30 per head; while Calcutta has a population over a million and quarter a revenue of about 2-1|2 crores or about Rs. 20 per head. This significance of this difference will be shown in a later article.

TRIPLE PROBLEM.

The chronic state of deficit is occasioned as much by the deadweight of Debt charges, as by the general inelasticity in the sources of revenue assigned to the Municipal bodies. Or, perhaps, it would be more accurate to say the expenditure is on such subjects, that, to effect substantial retrenchment in it would be to starve essential services, vital to the life of the community, while the revenue resources at the disposal ofthe Indian Municipalities, —even the most advanced among them,—are of the slenderest and the least expanding character. The problem, therefore, of sound financing for Municipalities in India is a triple one of:—

(1) so adjusting Expenditure as to economise on purely administrative services to the utmost possible extent, and so to lay out the saving thus made on the developmental services as to build up most rapidly the essential services;

(2) so to deal with dead-weight of Debt charges,—both Interest and Sinking Fund,—as to make this item a vanishing figure;

(3) and to find new sources of revenue,—or adjust existing ones,—so as to meet the growing needs of a progressive municipality most adequately.

The following articles will be devoted to an elucidation of this triple problem, which is common all over India; but which will here be dealt with by special reference to the Bombay Municipal finances.

Notes of the Day

In The Home Of Peace.

It is, indeed, a most tragic and unpleasant commentary upon the futile efforts of Western statesmen to rescue Europe from its present severe economic plight that a sanguinary clash should have occurred between communists and the forces of law and order in that very home of peace, Geneva. A little tact opportunely exhibited could have prevented the rioting. Very significant is the news that during the funeral of the Communist killed in Wednesday's rioting, soldiers fraternised with the demonstrators and joined in singing the "Internationale." The capitalist governments of the world will have to set up and take stock of the new situation, however unpalatable the task. Armed force can keep peace and preserve "law and order" but no amount of it can give bread to the hungry.

Just Demand.

In his presidential address at the fifth annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, Mr. Walchand Hirachand rightly laid emphasis on a point which needs to be always stressed in every discussion about genuine fiscal autonomy for India. The future Indian legislature, he remarked, "must have the right, if need be, to discriminate agaisst non-Indian interests in the country." Unless the legislature of a country has such right, it will never be able to protect its infant industries or secure to its flourishing ones immunity of protection against unfair competition from abroad or from foreign capital operating in the country itself. India can be industrially self-sufficient but she must have the legislative power to thwart all efforts to check this progress towards self-sufficiency.

A Beneficent Trust.

The report of Sir Gangaram Trust Society, Lahore, for the year 1931 is a record of valuable social service of various kinds rendered by the Society. The Society manages no less than twelve institutions including the Vidhava Vivaha Sahaik Sabha, an association to encourage the re-marriage of widows and a Hindu Widows' Home. It is gratifying to note that, thanks largely to the selfless generosity of the late Sir Gangaram who bequeathed nearly all his earnings to the institutions, all these are working most efficiently The Vidhava Vivaha Sahaik Sabha, in particular, which was most dear to him, is now in the 17th year of its existence and has branch offices in 15 places all over the country, the Bombay office being located in the Servants of India Society's Buildings, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. In a variety of ways, mainly through the publication of suitable literature the Sabha is encouraging the marriage of widows, and it is gratifying to note that the number of widow remarriages reported to the Sabha and presumably brought about as a result of its propaganla, has steadily risen from 317 in 1921 to 5,484 in 1931.

The "Widow's Cause."

The "Widow's Cause," the official monthly organ of the Sabha, has done yeoman service to the noble work of reform it has championed during the last seven years of its existence. The magazine deserves to be better known than it is. For a nominal subscription of Rs. 2 per year, the magazine offers its readers articles and news most helpful in promoting the cause of widow re-marriage and allied subjects. The October Number contains a very instructive article on the Hindu Widow's Inheritance Bill by Mrs Sundrabai Sirur of Bombay, and in the November issue Dr. S. V. Rao, the author of the well-known book "Remarriage of Hindu Women on Shastric Lines," answers a number of Shastric objections against the re-marriage of widows Those who wish to subscriwe to the magazine or to know more of the Sabha will do well to communicate with the Secretary of the Sabha. Lahore, or Dr. S. R. Machave, Secretary of the Bombay Branch.

CARDIFF TROUNCES NEWPORT

Results Of Rugby Matches

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The following are the results of principal matche played under Rugby Union Rules to-day:

Cumberland 6 Lancashire 14
Devon 9 Cornwall 3
Northumberland 8 Yorkshire 8
Somerset 12 Gloucestershire 3
Bristol 16 R. N. E. College 6
Cambridge University 8 Leicester 3
Gloucester 3 Old Cranleighans nil
Guys Hospital 5 Coventry 12
London Irish nil Dublin University 3
Oxford University nil Blackheath 3
Richmond nil Harlequins 5
St. Barthalomews Hospital 8 Old Alleynians 3
United Services 18 London Scottish 14
Cardiff 24 Newport nil
Llanelly 10 Swansea 3
Glasgow High School 19 Watsonians 8
Stewartonians 8 Heriotonians 3
—Reuter's Special.

Leeds Beat Bramley

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Unior Rules to-day:—

Barrow 10 St. Helens Recreation 2
Broughton 12 Leigh 4
Dewsbury 2 Hunslet 12
Featherstone Rovers 18 Bradford Northern 7
Huddersfield nil Salford 6
Hull Kingston Rovers 13 Wakefield nil
Leeds 30 Bramley 13
Oldham 6 Warrington 10
Rochdale 12 Batley 4
St. Helens 34 Wigan Highfield 7
Swinton 15 Halifax 2
Widnes 5 Hull 5
Wigan 11 Castleford 8
York 18 Keighley 2.

BE FIRM IN YOUR RESOLVE

Suggestion To Indian Merchants Chamber

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Sir Purshottamdas has, at last, left India to attend the Third R. T. C., yet he was one of those who saw nothing good coming out of these discussions only some time back. This time, however, he has thought fit to attend the Conference even against the wishes of the whole mercantile community. He says and, let us be charitable, perhaps believes it himself, that he is doing this in his personal capacity and therefore his views need not and will not be taken as those of the Indian businessmen. This point has been much discussed and has been commented upon and all well-wishers of India have endeavoured to make it clear to Sir Purshottamdas and his co-thinkers as to how hollow their arguments are.

However, to me it appears all have forgotten to do a most simple thing which if done would have driven their arguments home without the slightest difficulty. It should have been in the shape of a simile. They should have put a simple question to Sir Purshottam and his supporters who make such a great noise over the censure motion passed by the I. M. Chamber against Sir Purshottam, being fully apprehensive that some day their own day of reckoning would certainly come, they themselves being made of the same material as their censored comrade. As I said this question should have been in the form a simile as follows:—

"What would ye, the Knights of the Arm Chair, think if tomorrow the Mahatma himself comes forward and declares to the nation that he intends attending the Round Table in his personal capacity although the Congress refuse to look at it?"

I have not the slightest hesitation in coming to the conclusion that with one voice all these people would shout out that the Mahatma would do it only if he were the greatest living hypocrite and that the world would never believe it and would simply smile contemptuously at such a flimsy reason advanced to justify his inexcusable conduct.

Let them ponder over this.

I think it would be as well now to stop worrying about the justification or otherwise of Sir Purshottam's conduct and to give attention to the other most important point which is an outcome of Sir Purshottam's strange behaviour. It should be made crystal clear that this action of Sir Purshottam should not and will never be considered as an acknowledged precedent. I have a shrewd suspicion that all the hubbub created by the few Big Ones is cunningly calculated to have it recorded as such inasmuch as there are all possibilities of at least some of them walking in the fottsteps of their turncoat comrade, at the very first opportunity they can grasp.

I venture, therefore, to suggest that the I. M. Chamber remain firm in the just stand taken up by them and give little countenance to the threats held out by the Big Ones who appear to change their colour according to convenience, of course, of their own.—Yours, etc.,

S. D. T.

November, 11.

OTTAWA PACT CONDEMNED

Legislators Urged To Throw Out Bill

NAGPUR, Nov. 10.
(BY MAIL.)

A public meeting was held yesterday in the Town Hall grounds under the auspices of the C. P. Swadeshi League. Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, Bar.-at-Law, presiding. There were several speakers all of whom denounced the Ottawa Agreement which was not signed by accredited representatives of India who were supposed to be guarding the true interests of India. The meeting passed a resolution expressing disapproval of the Ottawa Bill and requesting the representatives from C. P. and Berar in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to throw out the Bill in toto. —A. P.

OTTAWA IN THE ASSEMBLY

Reflections On The Process Of Strengthening Imperial Ties

(By Gaganvihari Mehta)

The best cure for an admiration for the House of Lords, said Bagehot, is to go and look at it. If there is any one so poor as to do reverence to the "constitutional abortion" miscalled the Legislative Assembly, let him read its debates on Ottawa. None of the supporters of that Indo-British Agreement produced a single convincing argument in its favour: the opposition speakers, on the other hand, and especially Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar and Mr. H. P. Mody tore it to pieces. The Ottawa rump knows in its innermost heart—if it has got one which can be distinguished from its pocket—that it has a case whose inherent poverty has to be concealed by propagandist window-dressing and personal vilification of its opponents. That is the only way in which the economic ties between India and the Empire could be strengthened. And yet the Assembly instead of uncompromisingly rejecting the measure has succumbed to the tactics of Government who want to confound its critics and confuse the issues. The Assembly will now be taken into confidence.

OPEN-MINDED BRIGADE.

While the Assembly goes through this icy ordeal of being taken into confidence, Government will be able to have its way through a subtle combination of patronage and persuasion, miscalled coercion by those awful "agitators" who are "agin the Government". During the last session of the Assembly, an ornament of the Opposition parties is said to have told a high Government official, "Give me 4 places for the members of my party in the next Honours List and I will guarantee that none of my members vote against Government." As Mr. R. S. Sarma remarked, the nominated members are never dictated to; they are somehow always convinced by the arguments of Government benches. This open-mindedness is also shared by several elected members—under certain conditions. It was a philosophic wag who observed that an open-mind is often equivalent to a vacant mind.

MORTGAGED.

It is an irony that the President of the Assembly was the President of the Fiscal Commission which condemned imperial preference in no uncertain terms. But unfortunately the Speaker of a Parliament is one who cannot speak. It is also significant that the first Indian Commerce Member has been assigned the work of imposing fresh economic shackles on India. With the Railway placed under a statutory authority with the Port Trusts safely taken out of legislative control with the major portion of the budget reserved, with the right of discrimination between Indians and non-Indians denied and now with Ottawa mortgaging the industrial, economic and fiscal interests of India, what will responsibility at the centre be worth? It is not even a mirage; for the illusion has also disappeared.

BE DISPASSIONATE PLEASE.

Sir Joseph Bhore asks the Assembly to be perfectly dispassionate before approving the Agreement. He wants utter impartiality on the part of members while voting for it. He will get it—provided it is made worth their while. He asks for a complete divorce of politics from business except in so far as approval of Government measures constitutes politics. But this minimum of politics is inevitable for businessmen. What New Delhi approves and what promotes the interests of Clive Street and the City of London is business: all else is introducing political considerations into purely business matters. The adjective 'imperial' before preference has no political connotation, it is absolutely economic. The Empire is an economic unit or is struggling hard to be one.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN CHETTY.

The sort of imperial preference which Chamberlain preached and Kipling sang of, which Curzon disapproved and the Rahimtulla Commission condemned is, says Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, as dead as Queen Anne who, it seems, is the most dead Queen of England. Other royalties have died, yet none so perfectly, fatally, finally and absolutely as Queen Anne. But if Queen Anne has died beyond controversy, Chamberlain is very much alive in the form of his son. Free Trade is dead because it does not suit England now but National Protection lives. Above all, the spirit of British Imperialism lives. Mr. Chetty who is now thinking imperially and has become an apt pupil of Big Business in England surely knows this. It is the Indian tax-payer and consumer who will have to pay, in effect, for the inability of British industry to compete in India on fair and equal terms with other countries. Never was political dominance so flagrantly exploited for economic gain as in this Agreement.

THE SUB-PATRIOT.

Mr. Chetty has sneered at his erstwhile colleagues of the Federation of Indian Chambers. Is it the result of a consciousness of complete isolation in the Assembly and outside or is it the hauteur born of his newly acquired position in the bureaucratic and imperial regime? Mr. Chetty was a member of this "clique of super-patriots" only three days before he had the supreme moral courage to denounce and expose them. Within these three days his moral height increased to such an extent that he stooped to scoff what he had co-operated with. From the elevation of super-patriots who belonged to the party of Pandit Nehru, he has gradually imperceptibly but steadily rolled down to the level of sub-patriots with Haji Abdulla Haroon on one side and Sir George Rainy on the other.

No doubt Indian industrialists and financiers look to their own interests. It is only left to Mr. Chetty to be the one completely disinterested protagonist of Ottawa wherein the only Indian support he obtains is from a number of sychophants and nonentities most of whom are both "ignorant and dishonest." Why does not one recognised Indian commercial association, one economist let alone of eminence out of any worth, one Indian publicist come forward to support this beneficial Agreement? Do they all equate their own interests with national interests? Before Mr. Chetty rushes to pose as a martyr to his service of imperial duty and is prepared to be crucified on the Golden Cross of Ottawa, let him at least regain his normal balance. His disinterested advocacy of Ottawa even if it were milder, will remain neither unnoticed nor unrewarded.

FOR SUBSTANTIAL BUSINESS CAREERS

CONSULT

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

QUALIFY for HIGHER GRADES By PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA EXAMINATIONS.

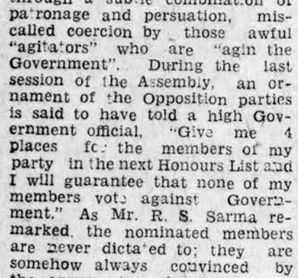
Such as those for Bank Officers (G.A.I.B.); Life or Fire Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); Accountants and Auditors (L.C.C. & D.Com I.M.C.); Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); Advertising, Sales Management Etc.

GREGG SHORTHAND: The easiest system of Shorthand completed with speed of about 100 words in nearly 4 months. Terms easy.

TUITION: PERSONALLY OR THROUGH POST.

Apply for Prospectus giving details
80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LOOK HERE



INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX and SURCHARGE

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

Offer best training in

Accounting, Banking, Company Management, Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce

Best staff, individual attention
Fee moderate and
Payable by instalments.
Send for Prospectus at
NAVSARI BUILDINGS Hornby Road BOMBAY

You are invited to make THOROUGH ENQUIRIES before joining.

WATCH FOR IT

Swaraj In 1948

Prof. B. H. Acharya of the Mysore Astrological Bureau, Dhaswadi, Thakurdwar writes:—

At this critical time in the history of India both political and religious and of Mahatma's "fast unto death" for the eradication of untouchability a study of Mahatma's horoscope may throw some light on the future.

TEMPLE ENTRY

According to the Goehara Graha has the "Sun" representing the Government, is in the second house and it may be safely predicted that the third Round Table Conference will be a partial success. Some benefits will accrue to the Commercial community. There will also be a slight set-back in the health of the Mahatma, but he will soon regain in normal health. Jupitor representing the High Caste Hindus goes to the 12th house on 14th November and Saturn representing the Depressed Classes is in Cesricorum.

Hence there will be great opposition to the entry of untouchables into the temples. But there will be ultimately some agreement between them and the Depressed Classes will be greatly benefitted by that agreement.

TRADE PROSPECTS

There will be revival of trade next year, but complete revival can be expected only in 1935. India will reap the benefit of her prosperity and glory in 1947 and the Goal of complete Swaraj will be reached in 1948.

NAZIS SENTENCED

Heines Claims Privilege

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Berlin.—The Nazi Reichstag Deputy Heines has been sentenced to six months and other Nazis to terms ranging from four months to five years' hard labour by the Emergency Court at Schweidnitz, Silesia.

Heines called out dramatically: "The verdict is null and void. I am a member of the Reichstag Committee for the protection of the rights of the people." The Court thereupon announced that the question of Heines' Parliamentary immunity would be examined.

Heines was accused of inciting Nazis in Silesia, where he was the chief of the Storm Troops, to acts of violence against the Socialists and Jews. Bombs were thrown at the Jewish Synagogue at Schweidnitz, against the Socialist newspaper building and residences of the prominent Socialists. The Court came to the conclusion that all the accused acted under instructions from the higher Nazi quarters.—Reuter.

THROUGH JOINT ELECTORATES TO COMMUNAL UNITY

Mrs. Hamid Ali's Appeal To Women To Break Through Seclusion And Strive To Achieve Peace

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Mrs Hamid Ali, the daughter of Mr. Abbas Tyabji who is touring South India addressed a public meeting last evening held under the auspices of Women's Indian Association, on the subject of Communal Peace. Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan presided.

FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

At the outset, Mrs. Hamid Ali said that she was not interested in politics. They all read about the 14 points of Mr. Jinnah, what this or that community wanted how many seats in the legislature should be reserved and things like that. But to her mind they were not so important, but the chief thing of importance was to have first and deep friendship and to get rid of all suspicion. That separate electorate would never lead them to the right path and that joint electorate was the one and only way of achieving unity was their conviction; and thus far only was she interested in the political aspect of the question of unity. She was tired of listening to all the talks and squabbles and of saying that a settlement was in prospect and so on. It seemed to be futile and fruitless and like children's game.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK.

The supreme task before them was constructive and legislative work for uplifting the present condition of Indian men and women. It would not be for them to work for one little bit of reform here or there, but they must make a big effort to work unitedly for the good of India. She was of opinion that the Hindus and Mussalmans were not disunited as they were supposed to be. They had worked together for centuries in harmony and lived in great friendship. Only when there was great political upheaval communism had crept in. But such a thing happened in other countries as well.

GANDHI'S EXAMPLE

She would appeal to her brothers and sisters to observe what a mother would do for a weak child of hers in relation to other children who were stronger and take a lesson therefrom to apply a mother's remedy to the Hindu-Moslem problem.

She was surprised, as she believed others would also be surprised to see what views some people held of the action of their most beloved, revered and the greatest leader perhaps in the modern world, Mahatma Gandhi, in almost sacrificing his life for what was supposed to be a small issue. The world might call it a small issue or great issue, but that large-hearted man, Mahatma Gandhi knew that he was working for the needy and the weak. That was an example worth following.

Concluding, she said that for achieving unity with men, it was necessary for women to break through their seclusion and mix with members of other communities.

UNITY EFFORTS.

After the speech, Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy moved the following, which was passed:—

"Believing as we do that unity and an atmosphere of peace and goodwill is essential for India's progress in every sphere, this meeting welcomes all honest endeavours that are being made to achieve this and prays that such may be crowned with success."

BROTHER-IN-LAW DONE TO DEATH

Belgaum Man Gets Six Months' R. I.

(From Our Correspondent)

BELGAUM, Nov. 12.

Mr. J. N. Mehta I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge, Belgaum, convicted recently one Hadimallappa Kumbhar under Section 304 I.P.C. for having caused the death of his brother-in-law Basapa under grave and sudden provocation and taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

The prosecution case was that the accused, his wife Samawa and others including his sister Gangawa and her husband Basapa used to reside in their house at Bhendigiri in the Belgaum District. In the afternoon of June 21 last when all the inmates had gone out and when Samawa (accused's wife) was all alone in the house the deceased Basapa returned home and asked Samawa to give him food. While Samawa was thus serving him with food Basapa it was alleged pulled her. In the meanwhile the accused went there and saw his wife Samawa in a compromising position with Basapa. The accused got enraged and it was alleged he chased Basapa and cut him in the neck with a scythe as a result of which Basapa fell dead bleeding.

STOCK EXCHANGE FIRM

Gilt-Edged Securities Further Strengthening

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 12.

On the money market although supplies were generally still in excess of demand this week's Treasury borrowings were less favourable to Government, the average rate being about four shillings over last week.

The Stock Exchange to-day was again generally firm, gilt-edged securities especially further strengthening.

Sterling exchanges were firm particularly the New York rate, which closed at 3.32 11|16.

Wall Street opened irregular owing to some profit-taking.

British And Dutch Tea Producers Come To Agreement

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BATAVIA Nov. 12.

Complete agreement has been reached between British and Dutch producers on the question regarding which year should be the basis of determining the intensity of restriction and production according to a local paper. British India Ceylon and Java will choose their boom years.

It is not yet certain whether restriction will be 15 or 20 per cent.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH NOTE TO WAR DEBTS

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The British Note to the United States on the subject of War Debts recalls that the British Government in June 1931 subscribed wholeheartedly to the principle proposed by the President of the United States for the postponement by one year of all inter-Governmental debts. The object of this proposal was to relieve pressure of difficulties resulting from the fall in prices and the lack of confidence in the economic and political stability and assist in re-establishing confidence.

Hopes raised by the President's initiative have unfortunately not been realised. Indeed in October of last year, a communique published from Washington on the occasion of M Lavals visit has already recognised that prior to the expiration of Hoover year, some agreement on inter-Governmental obligations might be necessary. To-day, says the British Note, many thoughtful men throughout the world are convinced that if depression is to be overcome, further remedical measures must be bought. The Note recalls that European creditor powers met at Lausanne last June to agree to lasting settlement of the problem of inter Governmental payments in respect of raparations and agreements reached aimed at the ultimate termination of all reparations payments. They represent the maximum contribution in the field of inter-Governmental finance which the Governments concerned have hitherto been able to make towards the early restoration of world prosperity in which people of the United States no less than those of the British Commonwealth are so deeply interested and for which co-operation of the United States is essential. The Note does not propose to say more on the nature of the remedial measures that may have to be adopted than that in recent past the British Government have frequently expressed their view and that neither in the realm of theory nor in that of fact are they able to find reason for amending it. They believe that the existing regime of inter-Governmental financial obligations must be reviewed. They are impressed with the importance of acting quickly and earnestly hope that the United States will see their way to exchange views at the earliest possible moment. —Reuter.

INSIST ON BUYING "Camel Ink" The Better Ink For FOUNTAIN PENS

DANDEKAR & Co
DUBASH LANE, BOMBAY 4.

Stockists:—
RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO.,
81, Princess St., Bombay 2.

NO DISCRIMINATING PREFERENCES

India Must Manufacture Her Own Goods

MR. WALCHAND ON "VAST HOME MARKET AND PLENTY OF RAW MATERIAL"

"I believe that under the healthy influence of an adequate measure of Protection, protection pure and simple, and not of "discriminating" variety, industrial development of India could be effected in an amazingly short space of time."

"The country has vast resources in raw materials awaitin, industrial treatment and there is the vast home market made up of 35 crores of people to absorb the same when ready for consumption."

Observed Mr. Walchand Hirachand in the course of his presidential address at the fifth annual general meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on Saturday.

WHAT INDIA NEEDS.

What India needs to-day, proceeds Mr. Walchand, is not so much preferences for her exports in outside markets but conversion of her raw materials into a variety of furnished articles by means of modern and up-to-date industrial process to meet the requirements of her big population.

The future Indian legislature, Mr. Walchand contends must be given the right to discriminate, if need be, against non-Indian enterprise in the country.

NO DEARTH OF RAW MATERIALS

The following is a further text of Welchand's speech:—

You are aware that since the United Kingdom went off the Gold Standard in September 1931, gold is being continuously exported from India in big quantities and so far gold worth about 91.23 crores has left this country. This quantity is about 3/4ths of the world's average annual output of gold in recent years. This export has no doubt served to arrest the progress of depression by stimulating a rise in the price level and it has also enabled Britain to liquidate her French and American credits with promptness.

Indian commercial community has all along expressed itself strongly against this continued flow of yellow metal out of the country and expressed the view that Government should put an embargo on the export and the gold in the open market.

Sir George Schuster had given the assurance in the Legislative Assembly in January 1931 that Government of India would do all in their power to assist the early formation of the Central Reserve Bank while replying to a question. It was however difficult to acquire gold at that time. But the situation has undergone a change since then and large quantities of gold have became available in the open market at prices cheaper in comparison with the world parity. Government however have not availed themselves of this opportunity to build up gold reserves and they have preferred to purchase sterling securities when sterling itself is unsteady.

OTTAWA AGREEMENT.

Enough has been said about the Ottawa Agreement by now and I should not like to further dilate upon its aspects which are not in India's interests. I believe, since India exports mainly raw materials which other countries including United Kingdom to need, her market position elsewhere is strong and she can do very well without any preference to her articles of export, if the same means that her industrial development has to suffer. Really speaking, it is Britain whose export trade with India, as well as with the rest of the world, has in recent years declined, needs preferences in other markets.

I may point out in this connection that Britain's exports to India in the year 1913-14 stood at 64.2 per cent. of our total imports, while to-day in the year 1931-32 they stand at 35.4 per cent. Her exports to other parts of the world have also experienced a decline in recent years. Britain's principal indus-

(Continued on page 8.)

GUJARAT MEDICINE MFG. CO.

Ext. BEL. Comp.

Most Efficacious In

DIARRHOEA & DYSENTERY

Gives tone to intestines and restrains discharges from elementary canal.

Sold by all leading Chemists 4 oz. Bottle at As. 10. Try it.

Sole Agents:—
BHATT BROS.,
68, Marwari Bazaar,
BOMBAY 2.

BRB RINGOSOL (SKIN LOTION) & ANTEXMOL (SKIN OINTMENT)

BEST For Skin Diseases

Ask for Literature

BELI RAM & BROS.,
304, Princess St., Bombay 2.

TO BE LET

ONE FLAT is TO BE LET to permanent Vegetarian Hindus in Raval Building, Lamington Road. Opposite to Powell. Rent Rs. 200 per month. Apply: OWNER. third floor.

Why Gulp down

Inedible Animal Glands

WHEN

The Herbs, plants and roots of your own country are fully capable of regenerating your entire body?

HERE'S A PROOF!

Dr. David Perera, P. G. Hospital, Koslanda (Ceylon) writes:—

"I tried "ASGANDHRA" on a patient who had no benefit after using two bottles of ... ... (A gland preparation the name of which we must omit for obvious reasons). He now feels improved and I wish to give him another bottle ... send one per V. P. P. Another good effect is ... it does not constipate."

Instead of the new poison, latest drug or synthetical preparation, why not go back to the wonderful Vegetable Kingdom of your own country?

"ASGANDHRA" is a combination of the most powerful vegetable drugs such as Ashwagandha, Salamisri, Gulvel and Vitamins combined with Calcium and Phosphorus, Phosphates and Formates.

Try just one bottle and compare its price and results. Its prescription is open to you. It isn't a secret quack remedy nor a worthless thing sold at a fancy price! *It costs you less and does more than most tonics and Elixirs yet found.* Hundreds of eminent medical men have endorsed its therapeutic value.

ASGANDHRA

All first-class Chemists stock it.

LAW REFORM IN ENGLAND

Its Urgency Explained

The case for law reform in Britain is discussed in the following leading artcle in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Impatience with the expense, tortuousness and uncertainty of legal proceedings is widespread, it is not a new thing as any acquaintance with English literature and history will show, but the present state is likely to stomach less patiently and once quietly. Can it be doubted that unless the more urgent reforms are tackled soon there might be a general "flight from the Courts" to some quicked and simpler method oyf settling disputes. Yet at the recent meeting in Bristol of the Law Society even those speakers who were loudest in criticism at the same time acknowledged that "it was not the Bar nor solicitors, who were responsible" but the legal machine itself, that "utterly effete, wasteful, and ponderous system, which needs the most drastic revision." Of proposals for reform there have been many. In 1930 a committee of the London Chamber of Commerce submitted a plea for the simplification of legal procedure of evidence a matter which accounts for much expense These proposals were received sympathetically by the Lord Chancellor but though the Bar Council set to work to draw up detailed recommendations 1931 passed without any effect being given to them. This year has seen a partial reform of the procedure before the Supreme Court, in the "new rules" which came into effect in May. These rules will allow of quicker justice being dealt in a dispute. if both sides to the dispute agree to the application. So far so good. But what is wanted is a drastic overhauling of the legal machine throughout, and one that will not merely confine its benefits to High Court litigants.

ASSIZE REFORM

One part which requires investigation is the Assize system Rightly or wrongly many lawyers hold that this method of apportioning judicial duties has outlived its usefulness and should be abolished. Time after time judges have to be taken away from a congestion of work in London to open with much pomp and circumstance an Assize, only to be presented with a pair of white gloves for lack of charges Addressing the Law Society, Mr. A.C. Hiller condemned the system as a "wasteful and inefficient survival from the Middle Ages." He advocated instead dividing the country into areas, over each of which a permanently resident judge should preside Against such a proposal the layman will see few valid objections. It would certainly relieve the congestion of business in London, a congestion which would be further lightened if the proposals for the abolition or modification of the legal Long Vacation were also carried through. This annual stoppage of legal business for several months during which arrears steadily accumulate. as as much a survival as the judicial wig, and one with considerably less justification.

HOLIDAYS

There seems no immediately obvious reason why our judges should not take entirely adequate holidays, but in rotation like other men. Whether there should no also be some definite limitation on the right of appeal any suitor who has dragged his case through a series of Courts may well ask: and even those who have been ultimately successful at the House of Lords will probably agree once they have examined their bill of costs The right of appeal carried too far breeds uncertainty, and uncertainty breeds distrust. The facts mentioned by Mr. Robson, of Manchester, to the Law Society regarding the suit between the Bank of Portugal and Messrs. Waterlow are a good illustration.

Nine judges were occupied in hearing all the various stages of the case. One gave judgment for £569,421; three considered the Bank was entitled to not more than £8,922; two assessed the damages at £300,000; while three of the five judges and the House of Lords held the Bank was entitled to recover £610,392.

A result not perhaps calculated to inspire confidence in humbler suitors than a bank or a great printing firm.

It is understood that a move to restrict this right of appeal is already under way. Lord Sankey stated in July that "nine out of ten communications to the Lord Chancellor's department" were on this very point; he added that a restricting Bill was in process of being drafted. Its introduction will be generally welcomed. Lord Sankey also mentioned that a Bill for the reform of procedure in actions against the Crown was ready, but has been delayed by departmental difficulties It would be interesting to know the nature of these 'departmental difficulties' and how soon they are expected to be overcome.

MONSTROUS POSITION

The monstrous position by which the Crown is not liable in tort for the wrongful act of one of its servants (e.g. the driver of a Post Office van) and by which no redress is obtainable except by some such cumbrous method as the Petition of Right has too long cast its slur on the English reputation for holding the scales of justice even. Of other beneficial reforms some would also like to see an extension of the jurisdiction of the County Court. The County Court was in origin intended for 'poor litigants,' and we are all poor nowadays. It has a speedy and simple procedure, and only the litigant uncertain of the merits of his case dislikes speedy legislation confines itself to the maximum of non-contentious reform there is ample scope for legal spring cleaning. If our National Government would initiate such a programme, it would leave a legacy which might be gratefully remembered log after other applications of legal ingenuity had been forgotten.

Among all the EDSU products, there is no greater bargain than the new special quality knitting-wool.

THIS is not ordinary wool, but the most beautiful stuff you could imagine.

You have always wanted to buy really top quality yarn, and EDSU are the first to produce something out of the ordinary at a moderate price.

Soft, silky, fast to light and washing, this wool will be the most satisfying you have ever used. Remember the name of EDSU stands behind it.

Six and a half annas an ounce

P. O. Box 168, BOMBAY. **EDSU FABRICS** East Street, POONA.

KRUPP

TOOL STEEL

HIGH SPEED STEEL

CONSTRUCTIO STEEL

KRUPP INDIAN TRADING CO, LTD.

(Incorporated in Germany)

P.O. Box 660, BOMBAY. (*Head Office*). P.O. Box 2163, CALCUTTA. (*Branch Office*)

IT IS YOURS

SLOW BUT SURE RECOVERY

TRY AND BE CONVINCED

The Atank Nigrah Pills

SPECIFIC REMEDY to CURE

Brain-Fag, Constipation etc.,

Rupee One (32 Pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR)

Bombay Branch:—

KALBADEVI ROAD.

SPRUE

SPECIALIST VAIDYARAJ

JETHALAL DAVE

arrived in Bombay see him for free Consultation and Pulse Examination He will surely cure SPRUE CONSUMPTION ASTHMA DIABETES old and chronic diseases See him at:—

Dave Chemical Works,

KALBADEVI Opposite Mahajanvadi BOMBAY

SAVE

YOUR

Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING **PAREKH & Co**

Incorporated Certified Accountants.

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts.

Telephone No. 24185.

OFFICE:—

M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony, Bombay

SAHARA GOLD BLADE

Every blade sold under money Back Guarantee Sahara Blade yield many more creamy shaves and will make your beard soft like velvet. trial is solicited

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

NO DISCRIMINATING PREFERENCES

(Continued from Page 7.)

tries of Coal and Iron do not enjoy to-day the position of vantage which they did in pre-war days due to a variety of well-known causes. Fears are, therefore, naturally entertain by British statesmen, that Britain may lose her position as a leading industrial country in the world, if immediate steps are not taken to put it right. It is this which accounts for her sudden change over to protection from "free trade" and for her attempt to secure a better market position for her manufactures in the Empire and for her abandonment of Gold Standard in September last year.

INDIFFERENT GOVT.

The position of India is very different. There has been a great pressure on its soil and it is unreasonable to expect it to support a vast population of 350 millions in a reasonable state of health and comfort unless India is rapidly industrialised in order to relieve this intense pressure and in order to make new channels available for the economic life of the country to flow in. Over 70 per cent. of the population is engaged in agriculture, the greatest industry of the country. The percentage thus engaged here is greater than that found in any other civilised country. I regret Government's attitude in respect of the development of Indian industry has been one of indifference, if not apathetic. It is true we have had a Tariff Board created here to examine the claims for protection advanced by industry in the country. The whole process, however, of reference to the Tariff Board, of it's inquiry and report, and of Government's decision thereon, is extremely slow and things have moved, I should say, at almost snail's pace. It is the policy of only "discriminating protection" to which Government are committed. My grievance is that this kind of dilute dose of protection will not be any use to us. What is needed in the circumstances to-day is a full and unfettered right to develop our own industries in our own way by erecting, where necessary, sufficiently high tariff walls against the manufactures of competing industries in other lands.

NO 'DISCRIMINATING' PREFERENCE

I remember how it was said some years back that India could not possibly produce pig-iron like Middlesborough pig-iron either in quality or price But the situation is totally altered to-day and we are not only producing but actually exporting large quantities of pig-iron of good quality to Japan United States of America, United Kingdom and other countries. The same story can be told about the cement and the match industries. I believe that under the healthy influence of an adequate measure of protection, protection pure and simple, and not of "discriminating" variety, industrial development of India could be effected in an amazingly short space of time. The country has vast resources in raw materials awaiting industrial treatment and there is the vast home market made up of 35 crores of people to absorb the same, when ready for consumption.

DUTY OF LEGISLATURE

Till now there has been no definite, steady and vigorous support for the development of Indian industrial or commercial enterprise with the result that an economic situation has been reached to-day, which no good Government should take the risk of leaving unremedied. The situation is further accentuated by the heavy fall in the prices of primary commodities which India mainly produces and exports The volume of discontent, which is seen in the country to-day has its root causes mainly embedded in this situation and I need not emphasise that a very broad, just and fair adjustment is urgently needed in the interest of India. It must give the future Indian legislature the right, if need be, to discriminate against non-Indian enterprise in the country and I have my doubts as to whether the general statements made in this connection at the second Round Table Conference can be acceptable to the Indian commercial community as being in their best interests. Industrial backwardness of India is also a definite handicap from another point of view. The necessity for this country's industrial self-sufficiency is apparent when she is faced with an emergency as was the case in the last European war. Had there been sufficient industrial development, she would have, I submit played her part still more usefully and effectively.

WHAT INDIA NEEDS

It will be seen from this that what India needs to-day is not so much "preferences" for her exports in outside markets, if these are to come only in return for disproportionate sacrifices and at the cost of opportunities for her industrial development, but conversion of her raw materials into a variety of furnished articles by means of modern and up-to-date industrial process to meet the varied and growing requirements of her big population.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

An example of what a sufficient and adequate measure of protection can do, is the rapid development of the Sugar Industry in the country, which it appears has scared people in some quarters. They are afraid that there may be over-production of sugar or there may be a scarcity or dearness of sugar-cane required. There are under construction to-day about 32 new factories in the Punjab, the United Provinces, and Bihar-Orissa and their annual output is estimated at about 2 lakhs of tons. The imports of sugar to-day are about 5 lakhs of tons as against 10 lakhs of tons two years back. It will thus be noticed that there is a fall of 50 per cent in our sugar imports and this is mainly due to the reduction in consumption which is obviously temporary. There is thus ample scope for the expansion of sugar manufacturing industry and there is room for something like 75 more factories, even if the present reduced consumption is to be met. The League of Nations estimates that generally there is an annual increase of 4 per cent in the sugar consumption and it need not be stated that our population is steadily increasing and it has actually increased by 30 millions in the last decade. To my mind, therefore, there is obviously no fear, either immediate or remote, of over-production.

NO DEARTH OF RAW MATERIAL.

As regards the scarcity or the dearth of raw material, I should say that the fears entertained are not justified by the situation. Each factory in that area normally requires cane grown in about 6,000 acres while there is a concentrated sugar-cane acreage in the United Provinces, Bihar and the Punjab of about 15 lakhs out of a total of about 27 lakhs in the whole of the country. I think ample sugar-cane will be available as there is no other alternative before the agriculturists. Moreover, it must be noted that better varieties of sugar-cane giving a better yield are becoming available and there seems to be no fear of any dearness or scarcity of the raw materials. It is true that the profits of the industry would not naturally remain at their present high level but there are good reasons to believe that industry will continue to yield a fair and reasonable return on the investment.

The charge often brought against the Indian capital that it is shy is not, I must say, well founded, when even in the present depression capital of 3 crores of rupees became available for the erection of these factories. I see a bright future before the Indian sugar industry as it is assured of being protected for a number of years by adequate tariff and it is to be hoped that th industry is able during the next 10 to 15 years to meet all the sugar requirements of the country and thus keep nearly 20 crores of rupees in the country that have so far gone out of it.

GLASS INDUSTRY.

I cannot but refer here to the fact that Government of India have not yet published the Report of the Tariff Board's inquiry into the Indian Glass Industry. although the Board reported long ago. I hope the Government early publish the same together with their Resolution thereon. I need not add that it already took more than three years for Government of India to refer the glass manufacturers' application to the Tariff Board and now there is this delay in addition.

For a change try

BANGA LUXMI

KASTURI SOAP

Re. 1-2-0 per box of 3 ca

Stockists:

Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co.,

81 Princess Street Bombay

Phal Dhara

PRICE Rs. 2

The Greatest Aid To MOTHER-HOOD.

THE ONLY UTERINE TONIC.

A SURE CURE FOR:

LEUCORRHŒA.

Manufactured by

THE AYURVEDIC PHARMACEUTICAL CO.

GUMTI BAZAR LAHORE.

Bombay Stockists:—

MONJI VISHRAM & Co.,

306—310, Shaikh Memon Street

FOR PERFECT PICTURES

Gevaert

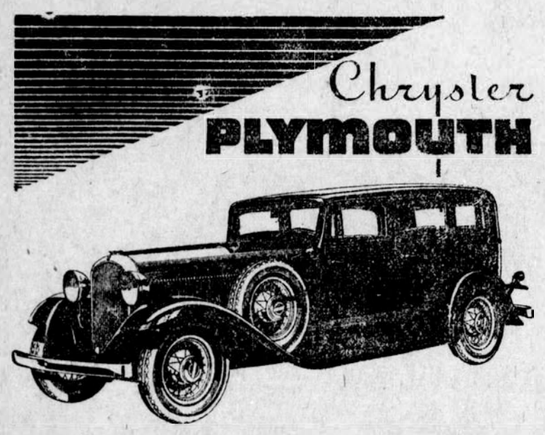
PLATES, FILMS AND PAPERS

MADE IN BELGIUM

AVAILABLE FROM ALL PHOTO DEALERS.
SOLE MONOPOLISTS
for
BRITISH INDIA

MANGALBHOY & Co
ISMAIL BUILDING
BOMBAY, 1.

Chrysler
PLYMOUTH



"THE smoothness of an eight and the economy of a four" is the enjoyable sensation of those who own a new and finer Plymouth. Plymouth is full sized, with an abundance of power, ample speed, advanced engineering, modern styling, and performance which gives new meaning to motoring pleasure. You should drive a Plymouth.

Sole Agents:

THE NEW ERA MOTORS LTD.,
532, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay, 7.

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last year's New Business Over Rs. 1,42,00,000
Total Assets Exceed Rs. 1,20,00,000
Last Bonus (Quinquennial) Rs. 100 per 1,000
Endowment Assurances.

A Purely Indian Life Office

Lower Premiums
Larger Bonuses,
Liberal Policy
Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

Please watch the Bonus results to be out this year-end.

For particulars please write to:—

Commissaria Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

MOSQUITO CURTAINS
(PURE SWADESHI)
G. S. MHASKAR, Cloth Merchant
205, Girgaum Road Bombay 4

The prices given below are for Curtains without "DOOR." Annas eight more will be charged for a "DOOR." Packing free and Postage Extra.

Breadth & Length	3'x6	3'x6½'	3½'x6½'	4'x6½'	4½'x6½'	5'x7' & 6'x6
Common Gauze 5' Height	Rs. As. 3—12	Rs. As. 4—0	Rs. As. 4—4	Rs. As. 4—10	Rs. As. 5—0	Rs. As. 5—8
Superior Gauze 5½' Height	5—0	5—6	5—12	6—2	6—8	7—0
Indian double Net 5½' Height	8—8	9—0	9—8	10—0	10—8	11—8

Curtains of any size are made to order

UNITY OF ISLAM AND HINDUISM

Pandit Syed Khasim On Conception Of Godhead

"SIMILAR IDEAS WITH DIFFERENCE OF LANGUAGE"

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Nov 10.

Pandith Syed Khasim conducted the Koranic class in Kanarese language on Saturday last. He recapitulated in a few words what he had said last week about the need for Divine guidance and a moral and spiritual code from God to teach the true path for salvation. The lecturer was of opinion that the human eye can see things only through the medium of other lights. As long as Sun is shining our eyes help us to see things but after sun set it cannot see. If at night times there are no lights in whole of Bangalore city then there will be so many accidents and much blood will be spilt by one knocking against the other since all will be groping in darkness.

DIVINE LIGHT.

As there is need for light in this material world there is need also for divine light for the guidance of human intelligtnce. This light was supplied by means of Prophets and the revealed books which have been sent to us irrespective of time, place and colour. As God is not partial to give rain and Sun to only one country or one people, so also He did not hesitate to send his messangers to India, Egypt, China and Arabia. The Israilities were not the only chosen ones of God. Other tribes and nations and other countries were equally benefitted. The last of such divine dispensations was the Holy koran which was sent through Prophet Muhamed for the guidance of the whole world for all times to come.

THE HOLY KORAN.

Referring to the opening chapter of the Holy Koran, he said that it was in the form of a supplication and a prayer. It consists of seven verses and the entire teaching of Holy Koran is to be found here. The three attributes of God which have been given great prominence are Rahmon, Rahim and Malik. Before He created man all the things necessary for a human being are created in such abundance that no consideration is taken for giving them. Air, Water and Light are absolutely needed for human being and before a child is born all these things are ready. He has given all these things as He is kind to us and this attribute of God is described as Rahmon. If we do good acts, He rewards us and at times this reward is over and above what our good actions deserve and this is the result of His being Rahim.

Our bad acts He rectifies by punishing and purifying us. He does this because he is Malik as well.

THE HINDU TRINITY.

These three attributes of God, the learned lecturer said are accepted in other religious systems specially Hindu religion. The equivalents in Hindu Theology for the three attributes of Rahmon Rahim and Malik are Brahma Vishnu and Rudra (or Siva). He developed this theme and showed that what an amount of similarity existed in the conception of Godhead in Islam and Hinduism and except the difference of language the idea conveyed by these words was very similar. He deplored that Muslims did not try to read or understand the Hindu religion and blamed the Hindu brethren as well for not attempting to impart this knowledge in a way which was acceptable to Muslims.

MYTHOLOGY.

One great trouble for Muslims to read or appreciate the Hindu philosophy was that such a huge mixture of mythology was imported in true religion that it was not possible for them to understand it properly. The monotheistic system advocated by Islam cannot make a Muslim concede that Brahama will have a wife Saraswathi, Vishnu will have Lakshmi and Rudra will have Parvathy. The lecturer was of opinion that Saraswathi, Lakshmi and Parvathy are the names given to the manifesting pieces of the above mentioned attributes Brahma, Vishnu and Siva and they were never human beings and much less are they wives. When a carpenter made a chair before the chair came into existence, he had an idea of it in his mind or had knowledge of that thing. The creater also before He created this world had knowledge of what things he was making. Before Brahma created things he had knowledge and this knowledge is personified by the name of Saraswathi. He was of opinion that difference should be made between true religion and mythology and one should not be mingled with the other.

1,80,000 PROPHETS!

He was of opinion that if one understood religion in its proper light there was no room or necessity for quarreling over the superiority of the one religion over the other religious systems. Islam does not claim to be a new religion but is only the assence and the continuation of the old religions and enjoins upon its followers in the fourth verse of the first part that a Muslim not only must have faith in whatever is revealed on Prophet Muhamed but also on other Reveleations which have come before him. There is a saying of Prophet Muhamad (may peace be on him) that there are one lakh and eighty thousand prophets from the time of Adam till his day who were sent to different parts of the world and Koran enjoins upon Muslims to believe in them and accept them.

PROGRESSIVE KARACHI MUNICIPALITY

President's Review Of Its Work In 1931-32

In the administration report of the Karachi Municipality for 1931-32, the President reviewing the work of the Municipality, says:—

It is gratifying to not that the year which was expected full of difficulties has passed with better results than were expected. Our efforts to cut down the expenditure though they involved cutting down some useful amenities and measures of relief have saved us from a deficit. Further measures of retrenchment cuts in salaries and re-organization will bear their own fruit in time to come.

The Chief Officer has submitted the Administration Report condensed in a neat and clear form which gives us the exact idea of our work during the year and also the future requirements.

During the year, the Health Department, Public Works Department and General Administration and also the School Board, Land and Garden, Departments. Adult and Fire Brigade have shown efficiency and improvements for which I record my appreciation of all the officers and staff.

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENTS.

The elections this year having been postponed, the present corporation will have to continue their life and with the efforts to bring about many improvements necessary for the city of Karachi and its people. The main work of course will be the financial adjustments. Having accepted the suggestion of Government that as far as possible the Municipality should utilise its own money from the collected fund for capital works and also that all sums under Rs. 50,000 should be spent from their own funds, i.e., revenue for capital works, greater exertion will have to be put in, if continued progress has to be made, to watch our finances carefully month by month. On the one hand, we have almost spent all our collected funds on the capital works, though no doubt saving a good deal of interest charges, etc., on the other hand, we do not get our taxes as early as we would like to have, with the result that we have to wait to carry out improvements costing under Rs 50,000, and for the works over the above limit, we have to wait until we can raise the loan. There are many works which would cost under Rs. 50,000, and to provide them from revenue will be a herculean task to which I must draw the attention of the corporation.

TERMINAL TAX.

The special reorganization and retrenchment committee has suggested certain charges in the terminal tax schedule with a to eliminate those items which mean unnecessary work and less income. They have also suggested a few items to be added with a view to bring more income to the Municipality. I hope the corporation, mercantile community and the Government, would accept them. It is hoped that the difficulties of this Municipality should be appreciated with some consideration by merchants who continually oppose any increase in the terminal tax and by the Government who always support them.

SEWAGE PROBLEM.

During the coming year the most important problem which will be before us will be our sewage farms. We cannot shirk the responsibilities any longer. The duplication of sewage main drain and the refused destructor are the two vital necessities of the city.

During the coming year the intricate problem of carrying out the reorganisation scheme completely will be necessary and I would urge the co-operation of the members and the officers so as to save everp pie of the Municipality by eliminating personal considerations, for the larger good howsoever unpleasant the task may be to some.

PROSE POEMS

Vera Crassi's Notable Effort

"A BROKEN FLUTE" A book of Prose-poems by Dr. Vera Crassi. Pen Drawings by Jayanti Prakash. Printed at the Examiner Press Bombay. Price Rs. 2/-.

In this book of prose poems by Dr. Vera Crassi of Franjipane one notices an unusual fusion of occidental culture and oriental realism—a combination that is as rare as it is delightful.

The book is a treasure-trove of poetic thought. The words of the author have an aroma of rare and exotic fragrance. She transports her readers to the realms of happy fancy on the magic-carpet of her own weaving. Like a master artist depicting nature with few deft strokes of his brush, Dr. Crassi paints a word picture with her words:

"Like the mantle of a beautiful bride at her bath, the night falls away from the dew-washed earth at dawn.

Impatiently I watch the sun rise over the grey-blue waters. Impatiently I watch the sea fling golden tribute on his way. Impatiently I watch the blossoms in my garden turn gleaming faces to their lord."

The suffistic and the mystical trend of the writer is manifest in her every line:—

"Like a fan of colored blossoms is my life, even to be used in the service of my Beloved. In the cool days to lie, unwanted and in the warm days to be wafted over her perfumed body."

"Thy verses are melodies and thy songs are filled with color. Were there no friends as thou, there would be no poets."

Poets appear to thrive in India just at the present moment. Indeed that venerable pile can be compared to a nest of song-birds in which Dr. Crassi, Tagore and Sarojini Naidu are the chief-choristers; and who find leisure in the intervals of their crowded life to delight us with their song and verse.

This, however, is the mark of Dr. Vera Crassi as a poet: Her scholarship is exact; There is something indefinably obscure about the entire intention of the book. But the firmness and the richness of the presentation is remarkable.

BRAIN-RADIO SET

Man's Head Acts As Receiver

WARSAW, (By Mail.)

A human brain which acts as the most sensitive wireless is providing the Polish brain specialists with a puzzling case.

A factory engineer of Lodz complained that as soon as the wireless station in his town began tranmissions his brain received all that was being transmitted directly from the station.

Though there is no wireless in his room the engineer can tell practically all that is being transmitted. Repeat the announcements, follow lectures, and hear the music as if he had an ordinary wireless receiver.

This sensistiveness has been found to be active within a radius of two miles of the wireless station.

The man is to be teakn to Paris for special observation and possible treatment.

Newly discovered!
A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

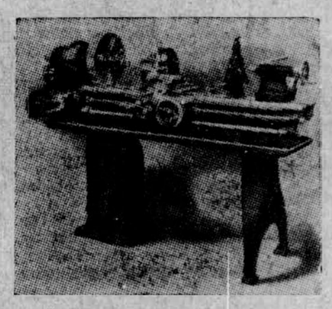
Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

CONSULT BEFORE YOU BUY
MACHINE TOOLS



For your Workshops you will buy not only economically but also

100% Precision
Up-to-date TOOLS

Regularly Carried in Stock :—

Lathes, Drills, Shapers, Planners, Radial Drills, etc.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
BATLIBOI & COMPANY
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR COUGH & COLD OF ALL ORIGINS
KHANSOL
THE INSTANTANEOUS COUGH-SYRUP
FIRST DOSE GIVES RELIEF
MAHANT CHARANDAS & SONS LTD. LAHORE.

THE PRESIDENCY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Head Office : YORK BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
ALL CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says, "Presidency's first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC., WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

THE SAFE TREATMENT FOR CONSTIPATION

If it was only realised how frequently constipation is rendered chronic, how often serious stomachic trouble is occasioned by the use of medicines definitely habit-forming or too purgative for frequent use, more care would be exercised in the choice of laxatives. Treatment at once effective and perfectly safe is provided by LAX-AGAR. LAX-AGAR a pleasantly flavoured emulsion of liquid paraffin (specially puriued for medicinal use) and Agar-Agar, is neither a purgative nor a cathartic, but secures an entirely effective action by the simple method of lubrication. The presence of Agar-Agar prevents congestion and consequent pain LAX-AGAR is not habit forming but may be taken over extended periods if necessary. It is suitable for all ages and both sexes more palatable and entirely free of the "leakage" associated with Liquid Paraffin. Of all chemists and dispensaries in 16 oz bottles with full directions. Prepared in the Laboratories of:—

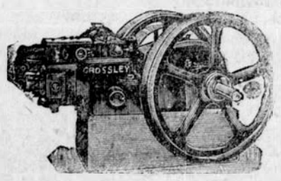
BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & CO., LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists,
LONDON, E. 6, Est. 1741.

Secondhand Machinery FOR SALE

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

Suitable for Gin Factory
1 MARSHALLS Drop Valve Steam Engine 10" x 17½" x 24".
1 KINGS PATENT Steam Engine 10¾" x 19" x 24."
1 LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 x 7½" x 140.
Also Chimney Donkey Pump etc. all in good working order.

NEW
CROSSLEY



CRUDE OIL ENGINES

Apply Sole Agents:—
Eruch D. Engineer & Co.
Apollo Street, Fort BOMBAY

A WAY TO HEALTH

Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite etc.

GAJJAR'S LIVER SOLUTION

se right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY
GIRGAON, BOMBAY

DIVINE MEDICINE OF
HERNIA

CENT PER CENT SUCCESS WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia? Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us send five pice postal stamp have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.

Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY.
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL.
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

Hindus Doing Nothing Substantial

(By M. S. SIRDAR, Bar-at-Law)

Sufficiently long period has now elapsed since the memorable fast of Mahatma Gandhi to justify a query as to what substantial results have been achieved in the direction of removal of untouchability. On taking stock of what has been and is actually being done, one is constrained to say that nothing very substantial for the upliftment of the Harijans is being done by the caste Hindus. So far attention has been wholly and solely focussed upon the temple entry question. Even that has not been successfully and thoroughly tackled.

IMPOSING CONDITIONS.

Instead of allowing unrestricted temple-entry to the untouchables on the same terms and conditions as the caste Hindus, at many places, the caste Hindus are imposing conditions under which alone untouchables can enter Temples. For example, in certain temples, they have been permitted to enter only upto a certain distance away from the deity and not upto the altar of the deity.

And to give this concession an appearance of reasonableness and fairplay, they shrewd caste Hindus are trying to impose the same conditions on other Hindus castes who were witherto allowed to go and touch the deity inside In so doing, instead of levelling up the untouchables, they are levelling down even those who till now enjoyed unrestricted privilege of taking "Darshan" at the foot of the altar.

"PLACATING UNTOUCHABLES"

If one were to analyse this mentality, it will not be difficult to detect the colossal intellectual reluctance of the caste Hindus to grant even the modicum of human rights to these unfortunate Harijans in such public places as temples. One can even say that in this attitude is involved an element of deliberate make-believe, an attempt merely to placate the untouchables by giving them stones when they ask for bread. What the Harijans want is not merely a camouflage but a recognition of their right to enter temples and other public places on the same terms as any other caste Hindus.

AN EYE-WASH.

Another question that can be legitimately asked in this connection is—why is attention being concentrated only on temple-entry question? And why are not local Bodies such as Municipalities and local Boards taking up questions of allowing the untouchables to the public water-taps, public schools, etc.? It only means that no-body has the courage enough to go the whole length in these matters, so as to secure any substantial amelioration of the condition of these Depressed classes.

I am constrained to say that what is wanted is more honesty and more courage whithout these, I am afraid, everything will be merely a platitude and an eye-wash.

SHUDRAS MUST SERVE BRAHMINS

Sanatanist's Reply To Gandhiji

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

In the course of a reply to Mahatma Gandhi's letter, addressed to Shree Sanatan Dharm Sabha, of the 3rd instant, and his statement to the Press thereon of the 6th, the Secretary of the Shree Sanatan Dharam Sabha says:—

"I truly tell you that it was your personality alone which made me read minutely your statement ten times, but I regret to state that I found the same full of ambiguities and contradictions, and it also showed how much you know of Sanatan Dharma. You have said in one place that "untouchability in the form we all know, is a canker eating into the very vitals of Hinduism. Dining and marriage restrictions stunt Hindu society" and just in continuation of it you have said that "I think that the distinction is fundamental." How can a thing that is regarded as a canker eating into the very vitals of Hinduism be regarded as fundamental?

"You have also said that "restriction on inter-caste dining and marriage is no part of the Hindu religion; it is a social custom which crept into Hinduism when, perhaps it was in decline." I think that by your above utterance you have made your position ridiculous. It shows that you have not gone through the Smritis. Have you got any authority to prove that at such a period of the down fall of the Hindus, these unwanted guests trespassed into the house of Hinduism? Please do not forget that Manu has said that a twice-born drags his family with its children to the position of a Sudra by marrying a Sudra girl. I shall request you to read the eighteen Smritis and especially Hemadri so that you may be in a position to understand the real thing.

SHUDRAS MUST SERVE.

"You cannot show from any Hindu scripture that dining and marriage with the Untouchables are sanctioned by them. Similarly you cannot prove the temple-entry by the untouchables according to the letters of the Shastras. In this connection I quoted certain references from Shastras in my last letter to you and, it is no use repeating them now. But I regret to find that you have not a word to say about them in your statement.

"In the 18th Chapter of Gita the Lord has defined the duty of the Shudras and He has said that "action of the nature of service is the Shudra duty born of his own nature." The Lord has expressly enjoined upon the Shudras to serve the Brahmans, the Kshatriyas and the Vaishyas. Where then do you find in the Gita that a Shudra and especially a "dhobi," a "mehtar" and a "chamar" should become legislators in royal councils? The Lord has expressly said that "Man reacheth perfection by each being intent on his own duty. Listen thou how perfection is won by him who is intent on his own duty. Better is one's own duty though destitute of merits than the well executed duty of another. He who doeth the duty laid down by his own nature incurreth not sin."—A.P.

STANDING CROPS IN GOOD CONDITION

C. P. Weather Report

NAGPUR, Nov. 11.
(From Our Correspondent)

The weather and crop report for the week ending Monday, November 7, says:—

A Bay depression gave good rain in Chhattisgarh during the week. Showers were also received in parts of Mandla, Balaghat, Chanda and Buldana. The rain was beneficial to the growing crops and is expected to bring more area under rabi.

A good shower is, however, required for juar on light soils in Nagpur, Amraoti and Yeotmal; for late rice in Chanda and for rabi crops in Mandla and Chanda. Harvesting of early rice and minor millets continues and picking of cotton has begun. Rabi sowings continue and germination is satisfactory though some resowing was necessary in parts of Jubbulpore, Betul, Chhindwara and Akola.

Standing crops are generally in good condition. Prices continue to show a slight downward tendency.

Feudatory States: Moderate showers were received in the States. Harvesting of early rice and rabi sowings continue

EXTENSIVE RAIN ON EAST COAST

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Nov. 13.

The bay storm has moved northwards and this morning centred near lattitude seventeen degrees north and longitude eightysix degrees east. It caused an extension of rain on the Ganjam Orissa coast, south Bengal and Assam. A few falls are also reported in lower Burma and Kashmir. Night temperature is markedly below normal from Bombay Deccan to west United Provinces.

Chief amounts: Mergui quarter inch; Chandbali four; Saugor Island three; Cox's Bazar Sandheads two; Jessore, Cuttack one; Balasore three quarters; Chittagong, Barisal, Calcutta half; Sibsagar, Mymensingh quarter; Sonamarg three quarters; Gopalpur two.

Forecast: Rainfall will extend and increase in Orissa, Bengal, Arakan Coast upper Burma and Assam.

Heavy rainfall warning: Heavy rain is likely to continue locally in Orissa and extend in south Bengal during the next thirtysix hours.—A. P.

FAMOUS SINGER ATTACKED

VIENNA (By Mail).

Richard Tauber, the famous opera singer, was attacked at Gratz by Nazis, who taking him for a Jew raised cries of "Down with Jews," when he delivered an address in the main square.

In a free flight which followed between Nazis and Tauber's admirers eight Nazis were arrested. Forty constables were stationed in the concert hall to prevent a repetition of incidents during the singer's recital and Tauber's hotel was also guarded.

MOTOR BANDITS IN THE UNITED STATES

Women Among Them

Americans have read with sympathetic interest recent accounts of bandits preying on English motorists at night along country roads. The United States has for many years suffered from the same trouble and to an extent which makes it a serious one. The enormous distances in this country mean that there are everywhere great stretches of highway which are far from any town or village, and the motor-car bandit therefore runs little risk of capture, writes a correspondent in The Manchester Guardian."

His most common method of working is in the guise of an innocent "hitch-hiker," trudging along the highway in search of a lift." The unwary motorist who yields to the universal sign language of the road, a thumb jerked over one's shoulder in the direction the hiker wished to travel, finds a revolver thrust into his ribs and is quickly relieved of his money and usually of his car as well, and is left a melancholy pedestrian reflecting upon the follies of hospitality. So serious has this evil become that some States have passed laws forbidding motorists to offer a ride to strangers. Other States, with the same end in view, have established statutes making possible heavy monetary damages to anyone injured while riding in another person's car. Some of the most successful of these bandits are women. Several of them have become quite famous for youth, good looks, and hardness of heart. A pretty girl on the high road stands a better chance of being offered a ride than does a man, and after the hold-up is finished her victim is sometimes too much humiliated to report the incident to the police.

Another important variety of highway crime is committed at night, usually by two or more confederates. Seeing a car approach, they step into the middle of the road with uplifted hand, commanding a halt; not infrequently they are dressed as police officers. Once the motorist has stopped the procedure is the customary one—he is robbed his car is stolen, and frequently he is battered into unconsciousness as well

BLACKMAILING MOTORISTS

In certain parts of the country criminals reap a harvest from a type of activity which perhaps comes under the head extortion or blackmail rather than robbery. As everyone knows, the American motor-car is extensively used by people of all ages who are in love. They drive into a secluded spot, park the car, and are lost in the contemplation of one another when a rough individual approaches and wants to know 'What's the big idea?' He is usually dressed as a police officer, and explains that both parking the car and the actions of the occupants are illegal and extracts a "fine" of as much money as his victims possess. Sometimes he does not pretend to be an officer, but simply threatens to report the car to the nearest police station unless he is bribed to refrain. Occasionally he simply takes the money. The disadvantage of this last method, however, is that, having committed actual theft, he may be reported to the police and become a fugitive from justice, whereas as long as he confines himself to blackmail it is unlikely that he will be caught.

Thousands of American, armed by the risks of night driving, habitually carry firearms in their cars. As a general rule, however, these are not used even when a hold-up takes place, since the bandit is also armed and has the advantage of the initiative. The frequency of hold-ups is closely allied to inadequate lighting of highways. The bandit would not dare to operate, even on the loneliest road, if other passing cars could see what he was doing. His first act is therefore to put out the lights on his car and that of his victim, so that passers-by see only an abandoned automobile or two by the roadside, presumably under repair. A campaign is now in progress to light the highways of the United States and to have as many of them as possible patrolled by the motor-cycle police, who now administer the traffic law, and it is expected that with progress in these movements the amount of motor-car robbery will be greatly reduced.

Poona Seva Sadan Society

The General Secretary of the Poona Seva Sadan Society writes:

The Poona Seva Sadan Society's Public Health School will commence work from December 1. Those women who have passed their Midwifery Examination and have good knowledge of Marathi, coupled with some knowledge of English, should apply. The monthly class fee will be Rs. 5. The Institution will provide help to needy students on certain conditions. All students should either apply to or have a personal interview with Miss Lilabai Jacob, Superintendent, Public Health School, Poona, Seva Sadan Society, No. 2, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

Fashionable Woman BUT Lovers OF SWADESI

Here are Some of the,
LALMILLS'

UP-TO-DATE SAREES
with
SOFT TEXTURE
DELICATE COLOURINGS
BEAUTIFUL BORDERS

Apply for Samples & Rates: Sales Dept.

LALMILL AHMEDABAD STYLE

Manufactured in a large range of designs They are extremely reasonable in price.

Agents:
SHAH MOHANLAL CHHOTALAL,
Panchkuwa, AHMEDABAD.

Distributors for Baroda:
PATEL GORDHANBHAI LALJI CONTRACTOR,
Laheri Pura, Mandvi Road, BARODA.

Sole Distributors for Bombay: TULSHIDAS HARKISHANDAS,
Mulji Jetha Market, Govind Cho wk, BOMBAY.

Castophene Castor oil Chocolates Cures Constipation

Obtainable of all dealers & Chemists.

MANCHESTER RAYON MARKET

Satisfactory Enquiry From India

Messrs. A. Crickmore, Manchester have issued the following report dated Manchester, October 21st:—

Trade in Lancashire rayon fabrics is steadily reviving after the dislocation caused by the recent dispute in the manufacturing section. A large volume of enquiry is being dealt with, the bulk of these are expected to materialise towards the end of the month. The home trade has been active in high class dress goods, linings, casement cloths and corset fabrics. Among overseas markets Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South and West Africa have been active in purchasing a wide variety of cloths. Indian enquiries have been more satisfactory. China, Egypt, South America and the Continent are quiet.

Exports of all rayon cloth during September were 124,711lbs. against 70,857lbs. in September 1931; the figures for cotton-rayon mixtures being 642,302lbs. and 611,806 respectively. Yarn export was 425,119 lbs. in September 1932 compared with 331,804lbs. in the corresponding month last year.

RAYON CLOTH PRICES

Crepe:—Width 39 1|2in.; Length 90 yds.; Reed 78 x Pick 60; Warp 2|80 ctn.; Weft. 150 den.; Oct. 11 72|-; Oct. 18 72|-.

Taffeta:—Width 47in.; Length 70 yds.; Reed 92 x Pick 52; Warp 150 den.; Weft. 150 den. Oct. 11 81|6; Oct. 18 81|6.

Brocade:—Width 40in.; Length 90 yds.; Reed 74 x Pick 60; Warp 2|80 ctn.; Weft 150 den.; Oct. 11 82|6; Oct. 18 82|6.

Plain:—Width 36in.; Length 90 yds.; Reed 61 x Pick 47; Warp 38 ctn.; Weft 150 den.; Oct. 11 41|-; Oct. 18 40|6.

Brocade:—Width 56 Sp.; Length 90 yds.; Reed 74 x Pick 64; Warp 38 ctn.; Weft 150 den.; Oct. 11 39|6; Oct. 18 39|6.

Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce.

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE.

Improves curries, stews, fish, and meat and aids digestion.

Vinegar unexcelled for flavour.

Sold by all dealers and stores.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.

INSIST ON BUYING "RAJA BRAND" & NO OTHER.
Obtainable at all dealers or from
THE EASTERN MERCANTILE CO.
P. O. Box No. 303 - - - - - BOMBAY.

N. Y. K.

LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
* Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov	15 Nov.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@26 Nov
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	17 Nov	30 Nov
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	@12 Dec
x Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	14 Dec
* Taian Maru	3159	5 Dec.	17 Dec
Suwa Maru	11000	.....	@27 Dec.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 Dec.	31 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Terukuni Maru	12000	21 Nov.	7 Dec.
Hakusan Maru	10500	7 Dec.	24 Dec.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

	Single £	Return £
First	35	50
Second	22	40
Steerage ...	10-10	...

INDIAN STUDENT, travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd Class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Tuticorin Pier and Colombo.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides, the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates

Full particulars please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha

Lloyd Bank Building,
270—272 Hornby Road.
Phone No. 20279
Telegram: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken

B. L. THOSAR.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497 Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22997

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 30th November, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Cotton seed; linseed; wheat; castorseed; toor; hirda; G. M. seeds; rice, trunks; sheets; baskets; rafters shoes; bangles; gunny bags; casks; paper; C. I. pipes; tiles; soap; safe; copper wire; biscuit; tarpolin; etc.,

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th December, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Garrison Engineer, Bombay, the undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 18-11-32 at 9 A.M. sharp, at Barrack Master's Yard, Colaba, the following stores:—

A large quantity of C.G.I. Sheets; Furniture; Timbers, etc.

Terms strictly cash.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.
93, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
5794.

PRANAYAMA

By Shrimat Kuvalyananda

A Handbook richly illustrated. Absolutely safe and reliable as a *Practical Guide*. Faithful to ancient *Tradition* and *Modern Science*. Self-Instructor Details technique of Ujjayi, Kapalabhati and Bhastrika. Complete with appendices and glossary. For exhaustive theory and science of Yoga read YOGA-MIMANSA journal, edited by the same author. PRANAYAMA is treated in Vols. III and IV of that journal.

YOGIC POSES

A beautiful *chart* on art paper (23" x 27"), 28 excellent halftone photographs with terse but complete explanations of technique.

Can be had of:—

Kaivalya Dhama Book Depot

opp. Charni Road Railway Station
or
Yoga-Mimansa Office
BORIVLI, B. B. & C. I.

BOMBAY RAVES

OVER

SULOCHANA'S

Striking Success

IN

MADHURI

An Imperial's Immortal Talkie.
with a strong cast.

SEE AND HEAR HER

AT

MajesticCinema

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Shows at:—5; 7-45; & 10-30.

DORA

THE LOST CAUSE OF INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY

(By "CAUSEUR").

Evocative in its sound of an indistinct impression, a passing glance, of the almost Dantasque heroine of some Wordsworthian song, what odious memories Dora does not revive certainly for the British public?

WAR AND PEACE.

Dora was a war-baby, one of a numerous family, who has nowever managed to survive her parent. The War is no more, that is to say in time-sequence although the Peace that has succeeded it is perhaps more burdensome, with all its misery for whole nationalities, for all the babies in arms and toddling little ones who unconsciously grew up through the years of war and now swell the ranks of the unemployed poor, at any rate without the decisive potentialities of the bloodiest war or blacked plague that could ever descent on the human race.

Somehow, everybody forgot all about the existence of Dora, at least in England, all these years, till somebody made the discovery that Dora offended all the standard notions: the traditional English freedom—the Englishman's home is his castle and all that nonsense you know—and a public meeting was summoned the other day at the Albert Hall in London to protest (what a pathetic word:) against this monstrosity.

WHO'S SHE?

The meeting, one reads, was not as well-attended as it well might have been expected and the chair was taken not by Bertrand Russell, that patient champion of bourgeois-liberalism but by some British peer who, of course, denounced Dora with vehement polemics and demanded that the war measure of Dora be forthwith abolished.

'Who's Dora, who is she? one may almost improve on Shakespeare. Who's Dora? We need hardly linger over the history of Dora which is, moreover, public knowledge. But it is a remarkable fact that, as always happens, Dora is severe only on those who are too decent to possess great wealth and who must be denied certain ordinary amenities of creature comfort; Dora imposes restrictions on the sale of liquor, chocolate and cigarettes at certain hours. Honest and law-abiding men and women are prevented from sipping these simple and desirable pleasures while burglars may ply their trade at all hours without being amenable to the licensing laws. Any moral or ecclasiastical sins may be committed within impunity; Dora never growls at any class of these miscreants and the laws of the land are powerless to punish them as the thirsty lonely and the poor who earn a precarious livings are punished.

THE LOST CAUSE.

Dora, in a word, is the outward embodiment of a grave and general system of social injustice and her victims are the people who are too patient gentle and heroic to complain. The reason, again, why the Albert Hall was not stormed by crowds of people whom Dora penalises is that, certain other events that are just now taking place are far worse than any regime that Dora might set up. The critics of the late Lord Brentford used to take delight in insinuating that that blameless and high-soulled censor of British morals was the father, and if not father—which is far worse—God, father of Dora had "six" never tired of protesting against what he characterised as an obvious unfairness. The fact, however, remains that such a controversy is out of date just now when the London streets and squares are filled with hunger-marchers and the privations of peace-time eclipse in their misery and that the War could create. The lesser evil is obliterated by the greater and it would be perfectly ridiculous to complain of Dora when individual liberty is dead and its cause long proved to be a lost cause.

IRISH SWEEP'S NEW RIVALS

BENEFIT FOR BRITISH CHARITIES

At least two, and possibly three, big sweepstakes will rival the Irish Sweepstake on the Grand National next March, and the money from them will be devoted to British charities.

(1) The Principality of Monaco sweepstake, run by the Monacco Casino and the International Sporting Club, with a London committee to superintend the distribution of funds to British charities.

(2) Sweepstake organised by Captain Spencer Freeman, until a few days ago the "brains behind the Irish Sweep."

(3) An Anglo-French sweep, to help the hospitals, in which Mr. Bannister Howard, the theatrical manager, is closely interested.

Details of the Monaco sweepstake, revealed during the week-end, provide for a guaranteed distribution to British hospitals of 25 per cent. of the sum subscribed.

A number of well-known people have been invited to form a London committee and those who have accepted include:

Sir John Milbanke, Sir Walter Peacock (a member of the Prince of Wales's Council), Colonel the Hon. Wilfred Egerton, Sir Charles Higham.

BRITISH CHARITIES

Sir Charles Higham said. "Our object is to see that British charities may benefit from sweepstakes which are run on British money. We shall have nothing to do with the actual running of the sweepstake.

BENEFIT FOR BRITISH CHARITIES

"Broadly speaking, it will be run on similar lines lines to the Irish Sweep, with 60 per cent. prizes, 25 per cent. distributed to hospitals and 15 per cent. running costs."

"M. Rene Leon, Director-General of the Monaco Casino, is coming to London this week, and will place full details of the scheme before the committee."

Captain Spencer Freeman, who has resigned from the organising board of the Irish Sweepstake and left Dublin recently arrived in London. He told the "News Chronicle."

"My name has been connected with the Monaco Sweep, but I have no association whatever with it. I am, shortly issuing a full statement of my plans in connection with a sweep to benefit British hospitals.

"I am in London to make final arrangements and hope to reveal everything within a couple of days."

Mr. Bannister Howard's interest in sweestakes recently took him to Paris, and it is understood that he has plans afoot for running a sweepstake on similar lines to the Monaco Sweep, with head-quarters in some other small European State.

A statement issued recently by the British Hospitals Association shows that the Council, on September 30, adopted a resolution that the Association was prepared to receive money for hospitals whether it proceeded from lotteries or sweepstakes or from other sources, but the Council made it clear that the Association has nothing to do with the promotion or management of sweepstakes.

SWEEP MONEY HELD BACK FROM HOSPITALS

A commission is to be set up by the Irish Government to investigate the situation in regard to hospitals and the benefits accruing to them from the sweepstakes.

That disturbing announcement was made in the Dail by Dr. Ward Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry for Local Government and Public Health. He added that in the meantime no payments would be made to hospitals out of the funds now available for distribution.

This, moreover, is not the only cause for public anxiety, for during the debate at which Dr. Ward gave this information, there were complaints that the hospitals benefiting from the sweeps, notwithstanding the huge sums some of them had received, were not giving the free treatment to poor people which was expected of them under the Act authorising the sweeps.

THE SCENES FROM INDIAN LIFE

Competition

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 250
SECOND PRIZE Rs. 100
THIRD PRIZE Rs. 50
and
Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 250 for annas FOUR only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Sixteen Sketches are given representing 16 Scenes from ordinary Indian Life. Sixteen Titles for these sketches are given below the sketches. Apply the correct title to the correct sketch by writing out the title in the blank space below each sketch.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:—The first sketch represents a lady driving a car; and the correct title for this sketch is "Progressive Womanhood." Thus apply the remaining 15 titles to the remaining 15 sketches.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose FOUR ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.

4. Address your Entries to:—

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
THE SCENES FROM INDIAN LIFE COMPETITION
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 4 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar", and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than **24TH NOVEMBER 1932**
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TITLES:—1. Progressive Womanhood. 2. Worship. 3. Ruin. 4. Melody. 5. Domestic Duties. 6. Woman's Pride. 7. Temptation. 8. Rural Toil. 9. Rest. 10. Harmony. 11. Womanly Duties. 12. Devotion. 13. Rustic Routine. 14. Dreamland. 15. Repose. 16. Farm Work.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE MOST SENSATIONAL
NEWSPAPER DRAMA
EVER SCREENED
"SCANDAL FOR SALE"
with
CHARLES BICKFORD
ROSE HOBART

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ELISSA LANDI
in
"A PASSPORT TO HELL"
A Fox Movietone Giant
with
PAUL LUKAS
WARNER OLAND
ALEXANDER KIRKLAND

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Mystery Thriller that will make your spine tingle with excitement.
"THE LION AND THE LAMB"
with
WALTER BYRON
CARMEL MYERS

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
is a progressive Insurance Co.
J5

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 14. 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the Insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

INDIAN EXPORTS TO GERMANY DECLINE

Trade Handicapped By Exchange

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSIONER

Indian export trade to Germany during 1931-32 suffered as the result of the renewei decline in prices and the German Government's orders passed from time to time regulating exchange control.

This control of foreign exchange, writes the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg in his report for 1931-32, is hampering very considerably India's exports to Germany.

Imports have been reduced to a minimum and confined to commodities which cannot be produced in the country, and which are regarded as absolutely essential. It is surprising that foreign trade continues to exist in spite of so many handicaps and obstacles.

Among India's exports which suffered from the decline in prices and the trade restrictions were cotton, jute, hemp, oilseeds oilcakes, rice and hides and skins.

FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT.

The report of the Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg (Mr. S. N. Gupta, I C S) for 1931-32 is the first of its kind and covers a period of thirteen months from March 1, 1931, when the Hamburg office was formally opened, down to March 31, 1932.

Discussing trade developments and tendencies during the period the Trade Commissioner writes:—

The year under review began under the shadow of the world-wide depression in trade and industry. By the end of 1930 prices of all commodities in which India is interested had sunk to levels which would have been considered impossible two years before. It was thought that rockbottom had been reached and that price-stability would ensue, though on an extremely low level. These hopes were however, belied by the fresh fall in prices which occurred during the second quarter of 1931. India's staple exports such as cotton, jute, hemp, oilseeds, oil-cakes, rice hides and skins, etc., all suffered from this renewed decline in prices. Uncertainty hampered current business and rendered impossible any chances of improvement or stimulation in demand

In spite of the general gloom in the business world in April, 1931, the situation was not considered to be out of hand. Prolonged depressions had occurred before and had been survived. The present one was regarded as no exception, and hopes of an eventual, if slow, improvement were entertained. In May, 1931, however, there occurred an event which gave the first warning that all was not well with the economic structure of the world and that the disease had gone deeper. The Credit Anstalt in Austria closed its doors and confessed its inability to meet its liabilities.

It will be recalled that this bank, by reason of the economic and financial system prevalent in Austria bears on its shoulders practically the whole burden of Austrian industry, trade and commerce. The exchanges moved against Vienna, panic occurred, and but for the co-operation of foreign interests a disaster of the first magnitude might have resulted. This is not the place to enter into political causes; it will suffice to mention that the immediate cause which was responsible for the difficulties in which the Credit Anstalt found itself, was the constant and sustained withdrawal of short term funds from its charge, due to lack of confidence both at home and abroad in the stability and solvency of the country. It is as well to bear this feature in mind, because it is precisely the one which was to recur in the German crisis of July and the British crisis of September. The reasons for the lack of confidence may have differed in the three cases, but the method by which it was displayed was the same in all three—withdrawal of short term funds both by nationals and foreigners.

HOOVER MORATORIUM.

It was now seen plainly that merely waiting on events would not bring about a solution of the ills from which the economic world was suffering, and that something more positive was necessary. It was generally felt that the trransfer of huge amounts of money goods and services from one country to another by way of reparations and governmental debts could not be made without causing an acute dislocation of finance and trade, and that the accumulation of the greater portion of the available supplies of gold in the vaults of two central banks was certain to result in the appreciation in value of that metal and the consequent fall in prices of all [illegible] relation to gold. It was in these circumstance that President Hoover offered to European States what is now known as the Hoover Moratorium, under the term of which the United States agreed to postpone for collection of debts due from one year as from July 1931, the debtor countries provided they in their turn, were willing to forego reparations payments due from Germany.

The moratorium was greeted with great satisfaction, but the subsequent negotiations to give effect to the plan were so protracted that much of its psychological value was lost, and confidence again began to waver. Meanwhile events in Germany were moving steadily towards a crisis. The delay in the execution [illegible] Hoover Moratorium brought it to a head and in July the German financial world was shaken to its foundations by the closure of the two leading banks of this country, due to their inability to meet their liabilities. While the failure of the banks may have precipitated the crisis, the ultimate cause of the trouble was the same as in the case of the Credit Anstalt of Vienna, namely, the steady withdrawal of short term funds from the country due to absence of confidence in the stability of Germany

EXCHANGE CONTROL.

The firm and immediate measures taken by the German Government prevented the financial crisis from developing into a collapse. All banks and exchanges remained closed for a period of one month, and dealings in foreign were prohibited. The Government took over control of the two banks which had closed their doors, and issued a series of emergency decrees to meet the extraordinary situation, including the regulation of all dealings in foreign currencies. Here we have the origin of the system of "Devisen-Kontrolle," which has now spread to a great many countries on the Continent.

The original intention of the Government was to safeguard the home currency and prevent a flight from the mark. It was however, but one step further to utilise this control for the purpose of checking imports, and the orders passed from time to time regulating the amount of foreign currency obtainable by merchants are an open admission of this purpose. For instance, if an importer has for the past three years bought grouodnuts to the value of £1,000 in a particular month, say July, he is only permitted to purchase £500 worth of sterling. This means that he can only buy half his usual qauntities, unless prices have dropped enormously. This control of foreign exchange is undoubtedly hampering very considerably Indian exports to Germany and to other countries where this system prevails.

IMPORT QUOTAS.

In many countries Devisen-Kontrolle is further reinforced by a regular system of import restrictions and quotas, and even total prohibition, the intention being to put a stop to or to limit the importation of goods not deemed to be necessary. In these circumstances the fact that imports have been reduced to a minimum and confined to commodities which cannot be produced in the country, and which are regarded as absolutely essential, need cause no surprise. What is surprising is that foreign trade continues to exist in spite of so many handicaps and obstacles.

Other countries, while not controllig dealings in foreign exchange, have imposed restrictions upon imports by way of import-quotas. This system has been extensively adopted in France, and works in the following way: The Government decrees that for the first or second half of a year so many tons of a certain commodity may be imported into the country, and allots a certain number of tons to the principal producing countries. The quota of a particular country may be exhausted within a couple of months or it may be extended over the whole period.

It remains to consider the extent to which harm may be caused to Indian export trade to the Continent by these various methods of control and restriction. Trade statistics do not provide an absolutely accurate guide, as there are so many other factors, such as price, demand, available supplies, etc., that influence foreign trade. A perusal, however, of the figures given in an appendix to the report is sufficient to show that, with a few exceptions, India's staple exports to Germany have seriously diminished as compared with the previous year. Other considerations may have played their part in effecting this reduction, but it cannot be doubted that exchange control has contributed much towards such reduction.

It would appear that the French system of import quotas is far less damaging to our exports than is the German system, under which no differential treatment is accorded to primary products, and raw materials, such as jute cotton oilseeds and rice, are as much subject to the Devisen percentage as electrical machinery and hardware. On the other hand, the French quota system is not applied to primary products which do not compete with similar French products. Thus the greater portion of Indian exports are as free to enter France as before.

Absolute prohibition of many Indian goods, such as jute, carpets and rugs, woollen goods, artware, etc., is to be met with in Austria, while in other countries the difficulty in obtaining foreign currency for certain commodities, mostly manufactured, is so great as to amount almost to actual prohibition.

"SUSPEND LAND REVENUE"

Shahapur Agriculturists' Demands

(From A Correspondent.)

SHAHAPUR, Nov. 11.

The Conference of the Agriculturists of Shahapur Taluka was held in the office of Shahapur Taluka Local Board yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. Dattatrya Waman Raut, a member of District Local Board, Thana. Representatives from all the parts of the Taluka were present. The president in his address dealt on the various aspects in the everyday life of the agriculturists and specially laid stress on the following points:—

(1) The necessity of the agriculturists forming into an association to represent to Government the necessity of their being granted suspension in land revenue as the crop this year was very low.

(2) Absolute necessity of the agriculturists giving up the habit of drink and other intoxicable drugs.

(3) Putting a stop by agriculturists to unnecessary waste of money on religious and marriage ceremonies.

PROBLEM OF EDUCATION.

He further dealt at great length on the difficulties experienced by the agriculturists in matters of education of their children, laying stress on the desirability of their forming into Co-operative Associations for various purposes to get redress.

After the presidential address several resolutions were unanimously passed most important of which were: (1) The forming of an Association of the agriculturists for the Taluka, (2) a request to the Government to grant the agriculturists suspension in land revenue for the current year equal to 1/3 of the assessment and (3) to establish a Boarding at Shahapur for the children of the needy agriculturists.

POLITICS HER LIFE

Woman Ex-M. P. To Try Again

Miss Susan Lawrence denied that she is retiring from political life in mail week.

She has decided not to stand again for East Ham, but is seeking another constituency.

"Why should I dream of retiring?" she declared. "I don't know what I should do without politics. I have no other interests whatever. Politcs are meat, drink, and a stall in the theatre to me; in fact, politics is the whole of life."

POONA PACT ECHO

Important Agenda Before U. P. Council

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

Among the resolutions on the agenda of the next meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council beginning on 24th November is one to be moved by Mr. Chaudhri Ramdyal urging Government to inform the higher authorities that the system of election agreed upon at Poona is not suitable for the depressed classes and that some other method should be substituted.

Rai Rajeswar Bali will move that the Council should recommend to Government to represent to higher authorities the desirability of sanctioning at an early date the scheme of retrenchment relating to All-India services which has been forwarded to them by the local Government some time ago.

Mr. Dahari will propose the appointment of a committee to inquire into the discontent prevalent about judicial administration in Oudh and suggest ways of removing them, and Mr J. Roy will urge that in future recruitment for public services in the United Provinces the maximum age limit of eligibility be raised to 28 years and maximum period of service for pension be fixed at 25 years.—A. P.

TREAT HARIJANS AS KITH AND KIN

Chatterjee's Advice To Students

NAGPUR, Nov. 11. (BY MAIL.)

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee who arrived here yesterday from Calcutta addressed the Moris College students this morning on the occasion of their annual social gathering. In the course of his speech Mr. Chatterjee asked them to remember that not reading alone but manual labour also was necessary to develop human intelligence. There was too much of talk nowadays in India and what was now required was a season of silence so that every one could have some moments of reflection. He cited Mahatma Gandhi's example of a day of silence. Referring to the Depressed Classes problem he opined that merely inter-caste dinners or temple entry would not solve it. We must treat them as our own kith and kin. A. P.

WAR DEBTS MORATORIUM

U. S. May Agree To British And French Proposals For Extension

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Important moves behind scenes took place yesterday with regard to problems of War Debts and Disarmament. Mr. MacDonald who is week-ending at Chequers was visited by Sir John Simon and Doctor Benes, Rapporteur of Disarmament Conference, who arrived in London from Paris on Friday.

It is believed that they discussed British disarmament proposals, which Sir J. Simon will submit to the Disarmament Conference and which, it is said, include abolition of aerial bombing, international regulation of civil aviation, scrapping of most powerful battleships, limitation of cruisers to maximum seven-thousand tons and reduction in size and number of submarines.

Newspapers anticipate that United States will agree to the suggestions made by Britain and France for extension of War Debts moratorium but will stipulate that any proposal for permanent reduction of debts must be accompanied by drastic cuts in Europe's expenditure on armaments.—Reuter.

ONE ASSOCIATION FOR ALL CHRISTIANS

An Ex-Minister's Plea

NAGPUR, Nov. 10. (BY MAIL.)

Dewan Bahadur Arogia Swami Mudaliar, ex-Minister, on his way to Madras from the Unity Conference at Allahabad, halted at Nagpur for a day. A meeting was organised by the Indian Christians of Nagpur at the Nagpur Roman Catholic Institute Hall this evening under the presidency of Mr. P. K. Salve, Pleader.

Dewan Bahadur Mudaliar in an illuminating speech explained the necessity of forming an All-India Association of the Christian communities with different branches throughout the differene provinces of India, all co-ordinated together, with one aim and purpose. He said that it was high time that they should not allow their ecclesiastical differences among different sections of the Christian community as a barrier against forming an All-India Christian Association as in the field of politics there was no difference. He opined that the Christian community had been suffering politically inspite of their professed loyalty to the Government and "cultural eminence and high standard of education".

LEFT IN THE COLD.

He referred to the Communal Award and said that the Christians were left in the cold shelter of neglect as there was no provision of weightage for the Christians unlike other minorities and no representation for the Christians in the C. P. Council. He believed from he had seen that in politics that community gained which gave maximum of trouble to the Government and he cited the case of the Mahomedans on the point. He pointed out that in the Native States of Southern India the Christians were better off both in respect of representation in civic and political life as also in the sphere of education. He strongly believed that Christians missionaries had no fear from the Hindus for the safety of their political rights as well as for their activities in the spread of educaton. There might be some difficulties in the way of conversion in some provinces but that could be tackled with an All-India Christian Association with the help of local branches of provinces concerned. Though he did not like to enter into the vexed question of joint or separate electorates he stressed that the electoral area should be wide and there should be cumulative or single voting system and not the multiple voting system to safeguard the interests of the minorities

For all this to be attained the Christian community should strongly agitate through an All-India Christian Association with co-ordinated branches all over the prvnces.—A. P.

HOW LLOYD BARRAGE AFFECTS SIND

Govt. Orders On Committee Recommendations

ENCOURAGE CO-OPERATIVE CATTLE BREEDING SOCIETIES

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In July 1928 Government appointed a Committee:—

(1) to examine the question of the sufficiency of cattle in Sind with special reference to the changes in cultivation as a result of the construction of the Lloyd Barrage;

(2) to consider the measures necessary to increase their number and to improve their quality and

(3) to make any other suggestions relevant to the subject. The Committee, under the chairmanship of the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction submitted their report to Government last year and a Press Note embodying the Principal recommendations of the Committee was issued on December 5, 1931.

The Government of Bombay have now passed orders on the report which have been published in a Resolution dated 13th October.

WHERE GOVT. AGREE.

Government agree with the Committee's view that it will be of value to them to obtain correct figures of agricultural live stock by means of special establishment in one or two typical talukas and are prepared to give effect to the recommendation when funds permit.

Under the Barrage Canals system, owing to the comparatively small proportion of rabi, the Committee anticipate that at the outset there will be no difficulty in getting the cultivation done by the same cattle as are used in kharif and Government agree with the Committee's conclusion that in the first two or three years of the new conditions there are unlikely to be any difficulties on account of shortage of cattle.

INCREASE IN ACREAGE OF CULTIVABLE LANDS.

The special deficiencies anticipated in the Rohri Canal Circle area can be partly met by an influx of cattle from areas which are better supplied. It is estimated that after the first ten years following the opening of the canals the next twenty years will show an increase in total cultivation of from 40 lakhs to 50 lakhs of acres or a percentage increase of 25. With the development of mechanical cultivation which the Committee expects over this extended period the percentage increase of cattle required will be somewhat less and if the more serious situation of the first ten years can be met the Committee consider that the less rapid development during the next twenty years should not bring any insuperable difficulties.

CATTLE BREEDING SOCIETIES

The Committee recommend that a number of small established breeders should be granted small holdings since they are likely to be crowded out as their present grazing lands are brought under cultivation. Government consider that the object aimed at will be better achieved if co-operative cattle breeding societies are formed in convenient centres with the assistance of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies and small holdings allowed in a compact area so that the formation of cattle breeding societies can be readily organised and their working supervised and assisted. Experiments on these lines should be made as far as staff and funds at the present time permit.

The Committee propose to develop two of the three well established breeds of Sind cattle, viz., the Thari breed of the Thar Parkar District and the Bhagnari breed of the Upper Sind Frontier, as dual purpose animals, viz., for milch and draught purposes, and suggest that two cattle farms should be established. The schemes appear to be sound but can only be taken up gradually as finances permit. They consider that a farm for the Thari breed is needed more urgently than that for Bhagnari breed and the former should therefore be given preference when funds for the establishment of such an institution become available.

PREMIUM BULL SYSTEM.

Government accept the Committee's recommendation that Sind should obtain a more adequate share of the grants' already available for the Premium Bull system; and that efforts should be made to encourage that system; which in their opinion is an important line of advance. They have under their consideration the revision of the Premium Bull Rules with a view to making the system more extensive in its scope by offering contributions towards the cost price of a bull or a monthly premium and by granting facilities for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act to breeders who combine cattle-breeding with agriculture.

EXPAND VETERINARY DEPT.

The Committee recommend that the Civil Veterinary Department in Sind should be expanded and that Government should consider the abolition of the present system of dual control over veterinary dispensaries by the Department and the District Local Boards and the assumption of full control by Government. Under present financial conditions Government are, however, unable to accept the additional liability which the acceptance of these proposals would involve.

Government accept the Committee's recommendation that grazing in Government unoccupied lands in the Barrage area should be free and uncontrolled, no fees being levied and no permit being required.

The Committee's recommendation that plantations should be made along canal banks and in the neighbourhood of inspection bungalows and regulators and should be maintained by the Public Works Department is under consideration separately.

HOLD CATTLE FAIRS.

Government agree with the Commissioner in Sind that conditions are not at the moment favourable for the extensive use of motor tractors in agricultural operations in Sind. Further light will no doubt be thrown on this by the data which are being collected by the Agricultural Department as a result of work done on the preparation of the land under the Six Farm Scheme. Encouragement to local bodies and associations to hold cattle fairs and agricultural shows is already being given within the limits of the grant allowed by Government for agricultural demonstrations, shows and exhibitions. In the present state of the finances it is not feasible to make any large increase in this grant.

As regards the Committee's recommendation that the school readers of the elementary schools should be given more definite agricultural bias the Director of Public Instruction is being requested to take up the matter in consultation with the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind.

"Dandi Day" Arrests At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Ten Congress volunteers were arrested last evening for taking out processions in connection with the celebration of Dandi day.—A. P.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Ag. Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.